PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907. | | | | |
| 13th July | ORIENTAL | 5264 | DEVANHA | 8092 |
| † 20th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 27th " | PERSIA | 7951 | MOOLTAN | 9021 |
| 3rd Aug. | CHINA | 7912 | | |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5264 | MACEDONIA | 10519 |
| 17th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 24th " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 31st " | * CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 7th Sept. | PENINSULAR | 8294 | MOLDAVIA | 9600 |
| 14th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 21st " | PENINSULAR | 8294 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 28th " | MARMORA | 10502 | | |
| 5th Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5264 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |

† This vessel will call at Malta.
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Piymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Britain transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 6,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug 1907. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Cambe | 5th Sept " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 3rd Oct. " |
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 31st " " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 28th Nov. " |
| DUMBEA | 6,686 | Boyer | 26th Dec. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 23rd Jan. 1908. |

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 18th July 1907. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 15th Aug. " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 14th Sept. " |

For further Particulars apply to
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*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badewich | 1st Aug. |
| SILESIA | 1139 | L. de Stabile | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badewich | 1st Oct. |
| KORRBEK | 531 | A. Forgeil | 1st Nov. |
| BOHEMIA | 4222 | M. Dabcovich | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badewich | 1st Dec. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th " |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† F. FERDINAND | 6046 | C. Matcovich | 2nd Aug. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISTOK | 2891 | M. Tiese | 22nd July, |
| PERSIA | 5695 | F. Orsglietto | 29th Aug |

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Success House, 35, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

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| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KABARA | 1,200 | Thur. 18th July | 8 a. m. (direct) |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Frid. 19th July | 7 a. m. (direct). |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

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FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KABARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1907. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 6091 | 28th July. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 6124 | 14th Aug. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 27th " |
| SOINDIA | Shafto Abbey | 5106 | 16th Sept. |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 6th Oct. |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 16th " |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 5th Nov. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 6124 | 16th " |

| | |
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| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY MARU | ... | S. Ishikawa | ... | 20th July |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 23rd July | 3rd Aug |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 6th Aug. | 17th Aug |
| HIOJIM MARU | ... | G. Laprair | 20th " | 31st " |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | E. Kori | 3rd Sept. | 4th Sept. |

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| The Standard Watch, Half-hunter | 110 | 0 |
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| The Standard Watch, Hunting Case | 370 | 0 |
| The Standard Watch, Half-hunter | 385 | 0 |
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| The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case | 500 | 0 |
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THOMAS HENRY STUART RIDDELL, late Lieutenant, Supply and Transport Corps, Ahmednagar.
LIONEL CLAYTON COWELL, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Jubbulpore.

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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-officio*).

BANKERS :
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
& INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of all kinds undertaken in Bombay, as well as in the Mofussil at RATES LOWER than those of any other Company.

All Funds of the Company are invested in Government Securities only.

Property-holders are requested to make inquiries at this Company's Office before insuring their property.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARIES,

**JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,**
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.**

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

**JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,**
*Resident Agents,*
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

*N.B.*—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

**EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.**
**Head Office : BOMBAY.**

**ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.**
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FIRE LIFE


***FIRE DEPARTMENT.***
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

***LIFE DEPARTMENT.***
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

*Apply for Particulars.*

BRANCH OFFICE : SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS : T. H. MOORE & Co 42/48, *Church Gate Street,* BOMBAY

THE
**ORIENTAL**
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

**FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000**
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
**STANDARD POLICIES.**

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,334,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE .....£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,**
55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
**Importers of European Goods.**
*Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.*
MANUFACTURERS & MAKERS ORIGINAL INVOICES SUPPLIED.
PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.
INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.
Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.
Agents for AUSTIN PAYTON & Co.'s Hardware.
REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND JAPAN.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.
**MUSIC** AND
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

**F. CABRAL & SON**
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND (One hour's journey from London). This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine, and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IN BUILDING MATERIALS
**QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!**

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—

**MARBLE,** Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

**TILES,** Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

**WARDEN & CO.,**
FORT, BOMBAY.

**THE HOME FOR THE AGED**
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefforise in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

QUETTA REGISTRY OFFICE FO

# HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

## BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

## ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

**THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,**

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

*Local Agents:—*

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.


# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July 11.*] [BOMBAY, *July 12.*

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 84 3/16 | | 1/16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | 95 1/2 | 1/4 | |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan | 97 9/16 | 11/16 | |
| 2½ do. Govt Securities | 64 13/16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 31 1/16 | 1/16 | |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 31 1/16 | 1/16 | |
| Do. in New York | 67 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·15 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·44 1/2 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4·86 1/2 | | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 4% | Since | 25 Apl. |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 3 5/8 | 1/8 | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 4 | un | chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 | un | chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans | 2½ | | 1/4 |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 2½ | un | chgd |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £25,600,000 | Inc. | £4,00,000 |
| Public Deposits | £ 7,900,000 | Dec. | £2,200,000 |
| Other Deposits | £47,800,000 | ,, | £3,800,000 |
| Government Securities | £16,600,000 | Inc. | £1,500,000 |
| Other Securities | £32,600,000 | Dec. | £8,100,000 |
| Notes and Gold | £24,400,000 | Inc. | £7,00,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 44 p/o of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | ...Fair demand. |
| Futures ... ... | ...Quiet. |
| East Indian... ... | ...Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ...Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ...10,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 500 ,, |
| Imports ... ... | ... 9,000 ,, |
| Mid-Americans ... | ...7 15—15 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 10 3/4 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sep. | Sep.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·77 | 6·66 | 6·53 | 6·48 |
| —05 | —05 | —06 | —06 |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jar. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Ap. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·45 | 6·42 | 6·42 | 6·42 | 6·43 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 | —06 | —06 |

**New York:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 1,000 |
| Do. do. last year... | 2,700 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 1,000 |
| Do. to Continent ... | 10,000 |

Spot Cotton—13·20 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 11·80—10 { Declined early owing to daily weather reports continue to indicate beneficial rains and partially advanced through bull support and short covering.

do. Dec. 11·80 unchgd

...nged.

...03

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 14 Boxes gold bullion | 9,75,360 | London | Oriental | National Bank |
| 1 Box silver ,, | 37,500 | Do | Do | Chartered Bank |
| 12 Bundles Rs. | 23,500 | Muscat | Nuddea | Comptoir National |
| 5 Boxes silver ,, | 1,500 | | | |
| Rupees ... | 30,000 | | | |
| 1 Bundle Rs. | 1,400 | Abbas | Do | Mack Mackenzie and Co |
| 3 Boxes gold Bullion | 1,92,000 | London | Oriental | Bank of Bombay |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [12TH JULY, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

1907.

Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. ,, 4th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. ,, 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 5 per cent. ,, 29th June.

**Money:—**

The Money market is easy, and Banks are not taking money for less than two months, the best rate available being at the rate of 3 per cent. annum.

**Exchange:—**

The Exchange market opened steady at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight for credits at which a fair amount of bills have been forthcoming for delivery this mail. At the close Banks are not very good buyers and in several quarters bills are refused under 1/4 5/16 3 months' sight. The ready rate for telegraphic transfers is steady at 1/4 1/32, but for next week 1/4 1/16 T. T. can be done. There has been a moderate demand for Bank bills for the mail which has been met at current rates. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... | 1s. 4 1/32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | ... | 1s. 4 1/16d. |
| Credits— | 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16d. |
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 4 15/32d. |
| Do. | 3 months' sight—France | 170 3/4 |
| Do. | 3 months' sight—Marks | 139 3/4 |
| Hongkong— | 30 days' sight | ... 161 1/2 |
| Yokohama— | 30 days' sight | ... 149 1/2 |
| Shanghai— | 30 days' sight | ... 231 1/2 |

**Government Paper:—**

This morning the Government Paper market opened at Rs. 97½ for ready and Rs. 97 1/16 for the settlement. It was soon evident that the bulls were not prepared to support the market and quatations gradually eased to Rs. 97 for cash and Rs. 96 15/16 for the settlement. There will be small effort on the part of operators to support the market, pending the issue of the New Loan next Wednesday, when it will probably be found that Rs. 96¾ will get an allotment, Calcutta rates this morning were advised as Rs. 97 1/16 for ready and forward.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... ... ... | Rs. 97·0 | / sellers. |
| 1st Settlement | ... ... | ,, 96·15 | / |

**Bullion:—**

Reuter's advices this morning give the price of Bar silver in London as 1/16 up at 31 1/16 ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York is 1/8 better at 67 3/8. In the local Bazaar the market has been distinctly firmer, quotations being 5/16 up for ready and forward, closing as under. Bar gold is unchanged and steady.

We quote:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ... | 79 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 78 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd ,, ... | 79 | 1 | 0 |

**Bank Rate—**

Bank of England since 25th April 4 per cent.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—

| | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | ..... | 23,07,553 |
| Other Deposits ... | 17,08,324 | ..... |
| Sundries ... | ..... | 6,53,018 |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ... | ..... | 2,44,599 |
| Other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 80,754 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 27,15,579 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 1,50,432 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | 2,32,919 | ..... |
| Bullion ... | ..... | 62,235 |
| Balance with other Banks... | ..... | 23,501 |
| Sundries ... | ..... | 6,10,277 |
| Cash... | 21,33,657 | ..... |

**Council Bills:—**

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 70 lakhs were offered, of which amount 27·10 were alloted in Bills at 1s. 4-32d. and 42·90 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenderers at this rate receiving 16·05 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 60 lakhs amount to be alloted next week is 70 lakhs.

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1906-07. | Bales. 1905-06 | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week. | 31,850 | 6,263 | + 25,588 |
| Receipts from 1st October to 11th July. | 2,625,419 | 2,485,163 | + 440,256 |
| Shipments for the week. | | | |
| Europe ... | 37,321 | 14,000 | + 23,321 |
| China ... ... | 8,768 | 8,200 | + 568 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports | | | |
| Total ... | 46,149 | 22,200 | + 23,949 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 11th July. | | | |
| Europe ... | 1,089,883 | 861,014 | + 228,869 |
| China ... | 39,690 | 22,513 | + 17,187 |
| Japan ... | 571,205 | 360,413 | + 210,792 |
| Coast Ports | 60,027 | 22,914 | + 37,113 |
| Total ... | 1,760,795 | 1,266,854 | + 493,941 |
| ...bour— | | | |
| ... | 9,312 | 11,091 | + 1,782 |
| ... | 1,054 | 5,773 | — 4,719 |

...way by G. I. P. Ry.
...5th June 1907 —16,945 bales.
...Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry.
...to 18th May, 1907—19,031 bales

...TTON INTO BOMBAY.

| ...ual | Total since 1st Oct. 1906 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|
| | 355,939 | 438,453 |
| | 130,033 | 142,328 |
| | 45,068 | 146,398 |
| | ,184 | 493,790 |
| | 70 | 356,159 |
| | | 1,577,428 |
| | | 36,749 |
| | | 037 |

Weather conditions, but buyers seem to change their minds and have been quieter for the last two or three days, although no improvement in prospect has been reported in Northern India.

We give below our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in Home markets as shown by telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

| LIVERPOOL— | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 7·20 | 7·15 | —15 |
| Futures, July-Aug. | 6·89 | 6·77 | —12 |
| Do. Oct.-Nov. | 6·61 | 6·48 | —13 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot | 13·50 | 13·20 | —30 |
| Futures, July | 12·30 | 11·80 | —50 |
| Do. Dec. | 12·14 | 11·80 | —34 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | 8 |
| Spot | 13 1/8 | 13 | —1/8 |
| Futures, Aug. | 13·21 | 12·83 | —38 |
| Do. Oct. | 12·47 | 12·12 | —3 |

Ready cotton keeps very steady and the offtake during the week has been decidedly larger than sometime past. We look for a continuance of the buying as our Local mills are now doing better business.

| QUOTATIONS:— | Rs. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | 274/5 | Ready. |
| Fine ,, Nagpur Kampti | 226 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Damangaum Pulgaon | 211 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Khangaum Akola | 206 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Amraoti | 205 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Muttia | 192 | ,, |
| F. G. ,, Khandeish | 184 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Khandeish | 194/5 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Bengals | 187 | ,, |
| Good Westerns | 235 | ,, |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 249 | ,, |
| Bagalkot Bijapur | 232/1 | ,, |

### NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | ... Rs. | 262 | March 08 |
| Fine ,, ,, | ... ,, | 276 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Nagpur Kampti | ,, | 238/9 | Jany. 08 |
| ,, ,, Damangaum Pulgaum | ... ,, | 230/2 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Khangaum, Akola | ,, | 223 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Khandesh | ... ,, | 213 | ,, |
| ,, ,, Bengals | ... ,, | 202 | ,, |
| Fully Good M.G. Khandeish | ,, | 203 | ,, |
| Fully Good H. G. Bengals | ... ,, | 185/6 | ,, |

**Liverpool Openers:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | ... | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | ... | 7,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | ... | 3,000 ,, |

**Future Delivery prices:—**

| July-Aug | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 79 +02 | 6·38 +02 | 6·58 +02 | 6·50 +02 | 6·47 +02 |
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | Mar.-Apr. | |
| 6·45 +02 | 6·44 +02 | 6·44 +02 | 6·45 +02 | |

### FREIGHTS.

Though little business is doing for July, the market remains firm for this month, as also for August, for which position a fair amount of business is passing at 15/6 to 16.

Forward business to the end of the year has been done for light seeds to Hull at 13/6 to 14.

Tonnage for July is scarce and owners are firm for both this month and next.

The only fixture reported from Bombay this week is the s.s. "Boscombe" at 16/6 for July loading Bombay and Karachi to Liverpool and Dunkirk. The s.s. "St. Bride" has been fixed Karachi to P. P. 16 July-August loading.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending Thursday the 11th instant:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 58,499 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 23,297 | ,, |
| Rapeseed... ... ... | 35,746 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 891 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... | 9,296 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 134 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... | 47,632 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... | 14,267 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 3,265 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... | 3,936 | ,, |
| Mowrasseed ... ... | 30,878 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... | 34,263 | ,, |
| Joowar ... ... | 12,541 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... | nil | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market has been steady during the week and prices have recovered 2 annas per cwt. from the lowest point on account of better enquiry from Home and up-country orders to buy owing to absence of rain.

We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 to Rs. 8 0 0 B. T
September... Rs. 8 7 6 to Rs. 8 8 0 B. T

RAPESEED.—The market has been firm and a fairly good business has been done in the last two days.

We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 8 14 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujarat ... ... ,, 9 0 0 B. T.

POPPYSEED.—The market has been dull with hardly any business passing.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... ... ... Rs. 10 1 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market has been quiet and there is no business doing as dealers are hesitating to do either way for want of rain and are anxiously awaiting the news of rain.

CASTORSEED.—There is nothing of importance to report except that the market has remained steady during the week.

We quote:—

Rs. 38 0 0

COTTONSEED.—The market has been steady during the week with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Rs. 20 8 0

MOWRASEED.—The market has remained steady during the week.

We quote:—

Rs. 6 12 0 B.T.

WHEAT.—The market has been firm during the week and there has been no business doing.

We quote:—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 3 6 July
,, ,, ... ... ,, 5 7 6 Aug.-Sept
,, ,, ... ... ,, 5 3 6 April-May

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is dull but steady. The slackness of demand has made the dealers nervous. The absence of rain causes anxiety.

GREY GOODS.—There is no improvement to report since last week. Rainfall on the whole is much below normal and is a source of great anxiety. Business is at a standstill and the market is lifeless.

PRINT AND DYED GOODS.—The market is dull and there is very little demand of these goods.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market in these goods is also dull. There is no demand at present owing to want of rain in the districts. Home prices are firm but a small business is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues quiet with very little doing. Great anxiety has prevailed among the indentors on account of the scarcity of rain in the consuming districts.

DHOTEES.—The market is very dull. No demand at present owing to want of rain in the districts. Home prices are firm. No business is being done.

### METALS.

COPPER.— here has been little or no change during the week and though stocks are small, native holders are anxious to clear what little they have. Demand from up-country is very poor and absence of rain is causing much anxiety.

YELLOW METAL is also unchanged and there is a slow demand.

### COALS.

...anxicty has been displayed in the past ...to sellers of Bengal having procured ...whereby a line of Seebpore of July- ...was placed at Rs. 14 per ton, ...ior of Bengal for the first ...3-4-0 per ton. We quote

| | Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| ... | 20 0 0 | Per ton. |
| ... | 17 0 0 | ,, |
| ... | 16 0 0 | ,, |
| ... | 15 0 0 | ,, |
| ... | 14 0 0 | ,, |
| ... | 13 0 0 | ,, |

### PETROLEUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Russian Oil, "Rising Sun" brand, in tins, | Rs. 3 12 0 | per pair. |
| ,, ,, ,, | (loose) Rs. 3 2 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Burmah Balk in tins... ... | ... Rs. 3 8 0 | per pair. |
| ,, ,, ,, | (loose) Rs. 2 14 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Silver Light brand ... ... | ... Rs. 5 2 0 | per case. |
| Anchor brand ... ... | ... ,, 4 8 0 | per case. |

### SHARES.

The market is active and prices have advanced during this week, on account of improvement in the prices of yarn and better inquiry of yarn since our last report Bank of Bombay shares in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,425 C. D., at which rate they were quiet at the close. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 59 1/2 C. D. In miscellaneous Companies, Alcock, Ashdown are steady at Rs.330. Badham Piles at Rs.125, Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 975. Delhi Flours at Rs. 157. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 218 C. D. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. have advanced to Rs. 480. A big lot of Treacher and Co.'s shares was placed at Rs. 545 and about during the week. Bombay Telephone's are steady at Rs. 38. Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. shares have remained at and about Rs. 273 3/4. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ld. shares have fallen in prices; Ordinary shares to Rs. 164 and 6 per cent preference shares to Rs. 126. In Mill Companies Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,980; Colaba Land at Rs. 1,060; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 640; Crescents to Rs. 112½; Currimbhai's to Rs. 1,100; Century's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,695; David's have jumped up to Rs. 3924; Empress are steady at Rs. 470; Howard and Bullough are quiet at Rs. 560. Imperial's have improved to Rs. 250; Kohinoor's have advanced to Rs. 770; Manekji Petit's have closed at Rs. 3,205; for August, Southern Maratha's have ruled at and about Rs. 205; Standard's are steady at Rs. 1,210; Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,440. In Railway Companies, Amritsar Patty have changed hands at Rs. 110 to Rs. 111; and Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at Rs. 565; Tapti Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 447½; Press Shares are steady but unchanged at Mofussils at Rs. 625; New Bears are quiet at Rs. 560; Indian cotton at Rs. 148½. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE Manager of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has heard from his Head Office at Hongkong that subject to audit, the Bank dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1907 will probably be £1-15-0 per share; there will be added to Silver Reserve Fund 7 1/2 lacs dollars and carried forward to next half-year 18 lacs dollars.

## A NIGHT SCHOOL.

The first annual gathering in connection with the New Night High School at Umarkhadi, Bombay, was held last evening at the premises of the institution, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar presiding. After a programme of music and recitations had been gone through, Mr. A. Narayan Surve, Principal of the institution, read the Report for the past year. It showed that five years ago about half a dozen Hindu gentlemen formed themselves into a Friends' Union to organise a scheme for the promotion of education among the working classes of this city and for adopting measures to improve their social condition. As there were free Primary school under the management of the Prarthana Samaj and other associations for the benefit of the poorer classes, the Union resolved upon starting a high school, but the idea did not take a practical shape until the July of last year. The school started with five boys on the roll but the number at the close of the year was 64. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, congratulated the promoters of the institution on the success they had hitherto achieved, and expressed the hope that their efforts would be backed up by public spirited citizens by substantial assistance. The Chairman then formally declared open a free reading room started in connection with the school.

LORD WOLMER, writing in a 'Varsity magazine, complains that the Union at Oxford is almost too critical a house, and that several M.P.'s have said it is more difficult to address than the House of Commons. Lord Wolmer would abolish clapping, and introduce in its place the House of Commons cheer. "A cheer is a much more natural noise than a clap, and comes far more readily," says Lord Selborne's son.


## A TERRIBLE SCALD.

### Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street Hull, She said:—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they aid no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was dwful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too —a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

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Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th July, 1907.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BORRADAILE—June 22, at Santa Rosa, Exeter, the wife of Capt. Basil Borradaile, R. F., of a son.

GOLDSMITH—June 21, at Kelston Lodge, Bath, the wife of Capt. H. D. Goldsmith, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, of a son.

LEISHMAN—June 17, at 38 St. Stephen's Gardens, East Twickenham, Mrs. W. B. Leishman, of a son.

TURNER—June 22, at Holy Lodge, East Molesey, the wife of Capt. A. M. Turner, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

VILLIERS—June 22, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the wife of Capt. F. C. Villiers, R. N, of a son.

ARMES—June 18, at the Rectory, Sutton Coldfield, the wife of Capt. Reginald J. Armes, North Staffordshire Regt, of a daughter.

BLACKBURNE—June 24, at 1 West Albert Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Charles H. Blackburne, D. S. O. of a daughter.

NELSON—June 17, at South Wembury House, near Plymouth, the wife of Capt. H. Nelson, the Border Regt, of a daughter.

NIMMO—June 20, at 19 King's Terrace, Southsea, the wife of Staff-Surg. Frank H. Nimmo, R. N., his Majesty's ship Essex, of a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN—June 19, at Fairwater House, Glamorganshire, the wife of Capt. R. G. O'Callaghan, of a daughter.

TYLER—June 15, at 141 Victoria Road, Old Charlton, the wife of Capt. A. H. Tyler, R. E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DALE—LIDDELL—June 18, at the Chapel Royal, Savory, Claude, H. Dale, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Joseph Liddell.

EVANS—CROSBIE—June 20, at the Cathedral, Mombassa, Sydney Gerald Evans, late Hampshire Regt., son of Major-Gen. L. E. Evans, Indian Army, to Muriel Caroline, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Crosbie, late 60th Rifles.

MARTIN POLE—May 23, at the Church of the English Martyrs Tower Liberties, Ercest Sidney Martin, of 6 Hastings Park Road, Calcutta, to Fanny Chandos, daughter of the late Capt. E. A. Pole, 12th Royal Lancers.

SIMPSON—THACKWELL—June 15, at York, Adrian Frane's Hugh Bibbald Simpson (late Indian Army), son of Sir Benjamin Simpson, K.C.I.E., to Monica de Wilton Roche, daughter of Lieut-Colonel Edward Loftus Roche Thackwell, A.P.D. (late Royal Fusiliers) and great granddaughter of the lat Lieut-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B, K.H., of Aghada Hall, co. Cork.

TINDAL-ATKINSON—GIRAUD—June 20, at All Saints' Parish Church, Hove, the Rev. W. R. Tindal-Atkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Burgess Hill, Sussex, to Ada Kathleen, daughter of Surg.-Gen. Byng Giraud, R. A. M.C., Retired, and formerly 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regt, and 19th (Alexandra Princess of Wales's own) Hussars.

WORSLEY—SHAKESPEAR—June 24, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Ralph Wilson Worsley to Elsie nor, daughter of the Col. A. B. Shakespear, of the Royal Marine Art.

DEATHS.

ALSTON—June 21, at Torquay, Sydney Vere Alston (late colonel Royal Marine Light Inf.), son of the late Capt. Henry Alston (the Wiltshire Regt. and Rossshire Buffs), aged 65.

DEVENISH-MEARES—June 18, in London, Major-Gen. William Lewis Devenish-Meares, late 20th Regt.

JOHNSON—June 23, at Stamford, George Worsley, son of the late Lieut-Gen. Johnson, Wytham-in-the-Hill, aged 82.

KNIGHT—June 23, at 44 Redcliffe Square, S. W., Henry Raleigh Knight, Captain, late The Buffs, aged 50.

SHERVINGTON—June 22, at 39 Earl's Court Square, S.W., Lieut.-Col. Charles Robert Shervington, formerly of the 46th Regt., aged 83.

TURNBULL—June 18, at Inglenook, Victoria Road, Southsea George Wilmot Mitland Turnbull, late Colonel Royal Horse Art. aged 93.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STREET—STEVENSON—July 6 at Christ Church, Chittagong by the Rev. H. T. Millett, Chaplain James Howard Street, I. C. S., to Mary, second daughter of W. R. Stevenson, Esq., of Chittagong.

DEATHS.

BURKE—July 8 at "Glen View," Pantheon Road, Madras, Bernie (Bernadette) Agnes youngest daughter of James and Kathleen Burke, aged 12 years.

FERNANDEZ—July 1 at Cochin, F. R. Fernandez, the dearly loved father of G. F. Fernandez, aged 86.

MORHOUSE—July 7 at Bangalore, Herbert James (Bertie), youngest son of the late Mark Gibson Moorhouse, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Mrs. Bronson, West End Hotel, aged 34 years.


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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-56m.; Low water, 5-52m., 6-47a.

Cricket matches: Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Teams *vs.* Elphinstone College and B. B. I. I. respectively.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m. Royal Artillery *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 1-1m.; Low water, 5-53m., 6-18a.

Consecration of new Archbishop of Bombay, Roman Catholic Church, Bhuleshwar, 7-30 a.m.

Phases of the Moon—July 10th, New Moon, 8h 47·1m. p.m; July 18th, First Quarter, 6h. 41·6m. p.m.; July 25th, Full Moon, 9h. 59·5m. a.m.; July 10th, in Apogee, 3-8h. p.m.; July 24th, in Perigee, 5-5h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 15.—Municipal Corporation 3-30 p. m. Marcks and Company, annual meeting, 4-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots' B Team *vs.* Customs. Meeting of Sympathy with His Holiness the Pope about the French Clergy, Town Hall, 7 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 1-43m., 2-21a. Low water, 7-31m., 8-39a.

Tuesday, July 16.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h 19m. High water, 2-25m., 2-55a. Low water, 8-6m., 9-20a

Wednesday, July 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Mud ports, 5-30 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Royal Artillery *vs.* Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 3-13m., 3-34a. Low water, 8-45m., 10-6a.

Thursday, July 18.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, extraordinary general meeting, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 4-9m., 4-20a. Low water, 9-35m., 11-0a.

Friday, July 19.—Arrival of the Countess of Minto per mail steamer. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage 4-5 p.m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Royal Scots A. Team.

A PARTNERSHIP.—Messrs. Mirza and Mirza have admitted Mr. Mangaldass Mancharam Pakvasa, Solicitor, as a partner in their firm, and the firm will henceforth carry on business under the name of Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

STREET ACCIDENT.—The horse attached to victoria No. 762 took fright at an electric tram on Hornby Road. The animal became unmanageable and ran into Fort Street, where it knocked down a Hindu woman named Hiri. She sustained a fracture of one of her ribs.

ACCIDENT IN THE TRAM-SHED.—On Thursday evening, one Kelly, a European, was working on the roof of the Electric Tram-car Shed at Colaba Causeway, when he accidentally fell down and sustained external and internal injuries. He was taken to the European General Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

A LIQUOR SHOP IN THE GAIETY THEATRE.—The Bombay Temperance Council have sent a letter to the Abkari Collector strongly protesting against the proposed opening of a liquor shop under the euphonious but misleading name of Refreshment Room in one of the compartments of the Gaiety Theatre. One of the points on which they base their protest against the opening of this liquor shop is a recommendation made by the Government of India's Excise Committee in their recent Report, that shops like this for the retail sale of foreign liquor should not be allowed to multiply because they attract customers who consider it a fashionable thing to drink foreign liquor in such shops.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who has taken up the place of Prof. N. G. Welinkar in the Teachers' Council, will conduct the class or rather will commence expounding "Wordsworth's Prelude" to the senior class at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, who has become a Life Member of the Institution, will be present to say good-bye to the members of the Brotherhood as he is retiring and sailing from India on Saturday, the 20th instant. Members of the A and B classes in Bombay are requested to be present to meet both Mr. and Mrs. Batty.

RAI SAHARRAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 47 horses, 163 bullocks, 1 cat, 1 goat and 22 dogs at the Rai Saharrai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June, 53 horses, 103 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 3 goats and 38 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 39 horses, 149 bullocks, 2 cows, 3 buffaloes, 3 goats, 1 calf and 25 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. One case among horses, 4 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cow, 1 among goats and 11 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—15 horses, 1 bullock, 4 cows, 4 monkeys, 3 goats, 33 dogs, 2 geese, 1 squirrel and 4 parrots.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day:—

7 to 8 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.


## LESSONS FROM THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE.

THERE are always in every profession types of men varying in their capabilities, their knowledge, and their general desire to make the best possible use of themselves in the sphere into which they have fallen. Perhaps among no body of men is this variation more generally noticeable than among the officers of our army. Here in the same regiment we may find the officer with no ambition or desire to carry out more than he feels he is absolutely compelled to by force of circumstances, the sportsman beloved by his men and his brother officers, the adept at all forms of muscular development, the keen outdoor soldier, and perhaps the less appreciated quiet, earnest student of war, uninterested in the lighter side of life, but deeply sensible of the study required by all those who would attempt to be masters, in any sense of the word, of the intricacies of the science of war. With the officers of higher rank and their staffs it lies to differentiate between these varying grades of physical and mental ability and to guide the officers under them, so that the Government they mutually serve may attain the highest value from their respective services. But whatever the type of officer, it behoves us to make every effort to produce a taste for the solution of military problems, and a keenness to peruse the campaigns of the past. The study of military history is by no means universal throughout our army: we believe that exclusive of the officer who is compelled to follow Napoleon through intricate manœuvres in the Pyrenees in order to secure unto himself due promotion, and the competitor for staff employment, but little reading of military campaigns is undertaken and a still less proportion of effort to deduce, from pages perused, confirmation of oft-repeated but frequently misunderstood platitudes, or fresh and valuable lessons for the future. It is remarkable how even a brief survey of the latest military drama proves to our easy satisfaction many facts, which we may have previously accepted as true, and assists to impress them the more with their relative importance upon us. The perusal of military history is one of the most fascinating of studies, an acquired taste brought on by learning to look at situations from the eyes of the commander himself, intuitively grasping his difficulties and communing to oneself as to the correctness or reverse of his manœuvres, with the brain alert simultaneously for lessons for the future. To evade war, be prepared for it. Your foe strikes with the odds at once much in his favour, if the first blow is seen to cause confusion and consternation in your ranks.

Russia had agreed to vacate Manchuria in October 1903 and when the actual date the 8th, arrived, Japan called upon her to do so. Japan clearly stated the only terms that she would accept, and foreseeing that war was inevitable, she had her strategical and tactical plans ready to carry out her policy, before the war was declared. Her General Idea was to regain control of Korea, and to ensure the release of Manchuria, the professed object of the war: her Special Idea was to gain command of the sea, drive the Russians out of Korea, and to invade Manchuria. Her main objective was to deliver a strategical attack on the left of the main Russian army in the direction of Liaoyang, to complete this operation with a crushing tactical victory, to cut the enemy from his line of communications, and to force him to unconditional surrender. Thorough preparation for events clearly foreshadowed, enabled the Japanese Commanders to seize the strategic initiative under the most advantageous conditions. Compare for one second the want of any real co-ordination between the Russian policy and their military preparations, their neglect of the measures necessary to secure adequate information about their opponents, the false strategic distribution of their forces at the outbreak of war, the absence of a proper staff system and wonder not that they bore their fruit in disaster on the field of battle. Policy and strategy must work hand in hand, as in the past so it will remain till eternity; would that every civilian administrator would grasp it! Strategy undoubtedly demanded of the Russians the abandonment of Port Arthur after the loss of the command of the sea; they were, then, confined to a salient frontier, a geometrical shape from which advantage can only be gained by the possession of the issues, the assumption of the initiative. At the very acute apex of the triangle was a fortress whose lines of communication ran along one side of the triangle and close to the sea, that is to say the frontier, and was thus very vulnerable. Kuropatkin advocated retirement from this unfavourable ground and a general concentration towards their immediate base, foreseeing that the loss of his nation's ships could be but one of time alone. Unfortunately the Russian Empire knew that the tidings of such a surrender would creep slowly but surely along the Indian borderland and across the frontier, provoking hoarse comment among the fanatics in the Kabul bazar; that it would be received with wonderment in the pleasant Persian valleys and wafted northward until in Bokhara and Merv and Khiva it must become known that an Asiatic had dealt a terrible blow against that mighty Government which had so long and so assiduously courted the friendliness of the Amir and the Shah. The retention of Port Arthur was thus considered essential to political prestige and effect, and the Russians committed the same strategic error as did the British at Dundee and with practically the same result, division of force and defeat in detail. The writings of Captain Mahan and Admiral Colomb have long ago brought it to our minds that the first essential to Imperial Defence is the command of the sea, and this campaign is but one further proof of that well-known axiom that the safety of an island nation depends upon it. It is the co-operation of our services, which forms the cornerstone of our Imperial Defence. Japan was an island nation fighting for its very existence and wisely adopted the policy that "offence is the best defence." If Japan had not had a strong striking force behind its fleet, the command of the sea would have been practically inoperative, the landing of only a small force in Korea would but have put the initiative into Russian hands. The weakness of a navy without an army, illustrated in the campaign of 1796 at our expense, is once again confirmed: then, the English fleet was commanding the Mediterranean, but were unable even to threaten Napoleon's line of communications, extending along the littoral, owing to no army being available. And yet has this "writing on the wall" added one little jot to the strength of our own army with the vast interests it is hoped it can defend.

What do we not learn from Oku's brilliantly executed frontal attack on the lines of Nanshan, assisted by the enfilade fire of the fleet? The successive advances of the Japanese in thick swarms over their dead and wounded comrades to the electrified wire entanglements in the face of a murderous fire, and against overwhelming odds, speaks volumes for their courage and for that of their leader, which alone made such an attack feasible. It is doubtful whether the starved tactics and thin line of skirmishers sometimes employed in South Africa would have been successful in similar conditions. Oku saw a possible strategic opening, he stopped not to count the cost, but demonstrated to us how complete success is of greater consequence than its cost in human life, how all modern tacticians have taken too little account of the human element in battle, which despite the sheet of lead and all modern invention, will, if careless of loss thinking of nothing but getting home, ultimately win the day. And lastly, the secrecy with which the belligerents in this war have been able to shroud their movements has not been the least factor in the successful execution of their plans; the great value and absolute necessity for a strict press censorship is doubtless a lesson which will be more closely studied in the future than it has been most certainly with us, in the past. Above all the lessons in strategy and tactics that we have gathered from this and past campaigns, and in spite of all the ameliorations with which modern science and invention have equipped the armies and navies of to-day, one predominant factor in warfare is as powerful to-day as it was in the days when Joshua marched round the walls of Jericho, and that is "men and leaders win battles not weapons." All the more, then, should the battles, of the past with their lessons for the future be made to form a subject of interesting study to officers of every grade and type.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

THE chief sources of revenue in the fourteen city and one hundred and forty-eight town municipalities in the Bombay Presidency are octroi and direct taxes on property. From these and some minor sources which are not generally productive of much revenue the gross income during the year 1905-06 was eighty-two and a half lakhs as compared with eighty-four and a half lakhs in the previous year, while, eliminating the receipts under "extraordinary and debt," the net revenue amounted to seventy lakhs compared with sixty-eight and a half lakhs in 1904-5. Octroi decreased by a little over a lakh while all other items increased with the exception of extraordinary and debt collections. Plague makes itself felt in many ways and affects municipal revenue considerably. One way is through school-fees. The absence of plague and the consequent improved attendance of students led to an increase in the fees and revenue from Educational Institutions in Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Nadiad and Surat, while a similar improvement in school-fees is noticeable in the Municipal Schools in the Central and Southern Divisions. Referring to octroi the annual report on Municipal taxation shows that the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 31,85,000 compared with Rs. 32,90,000, in the preceding year while the net receipts amounted to Rs. 19,80,000, against Rs. 20,05,000. The Octroi system, it would appear, worked satisfactorily and refunds are reported to have been promptly paid by the majority of the Municipalities. But, even so, octroi must always be regarded as an antiquated and undesirable method of collecting revenue and no system of refunds can possibly compensate for the hindrance to trade which it causes. Taking the Municipalities as a whole the most noticeable feature of the year's expenditure was the great increase under the head of Public Health and convenience, General administration and collection charges fell by sixty-three thousand rupees while Health charges increased by two lakhs and eleven thousand and educational charges by fifty-four thousand rupees. Both these items will meet with general approval. The most useful work that can be performed by a Municipality is the proper supervision of the public health through the inauguration and upkeeping of proper sanitary measures. The increase in drainage expenses alone was three and one-third lakhs, but this is chiefly accounted for by a portion of the new drainage works laid down in Karachi. Sind it would seem is waking up to the necessity of proper drainage systems and several towns have started large works. Again, Sind is pressing forward in the matter of roads, sharing with the Central Division in the larger share of the six and a quarter lakhs spent on communications during the year. The principal needs of the various municipalities are chiefly sanitary, and Government have under consideration proposals for facilitating the execution of schemes for drainage and water supply by grants-in-aid which should result in relieving the municipalities of embarrassment and allow greater progress to be made in other very desirable directions.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE news that an extra million is to be added to the expenditure on material for Indian Railways will be received with satisfaction in this country, where the shortage of rolling-stock has already had a disastrous effect on the prices of food grains. According to the Railway Board's addendum to the Financial Statement for the current year, the capital expenditure during the year 1906-1907 amounted to £9,741,100 being nearly a crore in excess of the expenditure for the year 1905-1[illegible]. For the year 1907-1908 these figures are greatly reduced. The estimate provides for spending a sum of nine millions, a reduction of ten per cent. on the provision of last [illegible]

the head of lines already open, including the provision for additional rolling stock, the amount expended in 1906-1907—£6,129,300—showing an advance of about 151 lakhs over the expenditure under the same head for the previous year. Under the same heads in 1907-1908 provision was made for £6,755,000, an increase of about 10 per cent. In their memorandum on the Budget last year, the Railway Board definitely stated that the then standard of equipment of Indian Railways in the matter of rolling stock was below the requirements. Acting on this opinion they made the provision of 382 lakhs, to be spent for rolling stock during the year 1906-1907, and this money has all been spent. The sum of 382 lakhs represents in sterling about two and a half million pounds and was three quarters of a million pounds sterling more than the allotment provided for 1905-1906. For the year 1907-1908, they made provision of 568 lakhs for rolling stock, which provision met in full the demands of all railways for grants for rolling stock for the year. This increased provision of rolling stock, coupled as it is with the necessity for providing additional sums for open line works to enable the increased stock to be worked efficiently, exhausted the funds at the Board's disposal, with the result that no new lines can be put in hand, until next year at the earliest. The Railway Board stated that they were as fully aware as the public of the urgent necessity for more rolling stock and had consistently done as much as they were able, with the funds placed at their disposal. By the grant of an additional million they will be able to do more and, we hope, speedily relieve the present injurious pressure.

BARBER LANE.

THERE are those who think the application to the Corporation of the residents of Barber Lane, Fort, to have the name of the lane altered is but trivial. We express no opinion upon this delicate point, but we may point out that a desire of this kind is no peculiarity of the residents in Barber Lane, Bombay. It has precedents in scores in the City of London—though it may be that the primemover in the Barber Lane agitation is not a Londoner. The streets of London are constantly undergoing alterations of nomenclature, which mostly arise from the architectural and geographical innovations now always in progress. But some of the alterations are due to the ill-fame which has attached to many of the thoroughfares of the Mighty City. The younger generation of Londoners now-a-days hardly know where Petticoat Lane is, so effectually does "Middlesex Street" cover its picturesqueness. One of the most vandalistic efforts at re-naming in London may be said to have an affinity with Bombay, for its site was used as a burying ground during the Great Plague. That is Tothill Street, Westminster, concerning which a firm of merchants applied to the Westminster City Council not long ago to have the name of the street changed, as they objected to setting up business there unless "Tothill Street" were altered to something more sonorous. As the Manor of Tothill dates from the time of Henry the Third, the Westminster Fathers thought Tothill old enough to be good enough. Probably the Bombay Fathers think the same of Barber Lane. Anyhow the name doubtless has some historic origin, and should be preserved, unless it can be shown that the suggestion of Barbican Lane has something more than its mere "prettiness" to justify its introduction. "Barber lane" may not be a familiar sound to Dr. Sukhia, but it is familiar enough to Bombay folk who know their London, and no sort of ill-fame attaches to it.

THE CORPORATION.

WE had hoped that the Bombay Municipal Corporation had abandoned its childish and evil ways and had made up its mind to devote its attention to business. We are sorry to find that this is not entirely so and that there are still members in the Council Chamber utterly devoid of a sense of the dignity of their position. Nothing could be more reprehensible than open defiance of the Chair, and no more lamentable instance could be afforded than that which occurred at the meeting of Thursday last. We say nothing of the personal recriminations between Mr. Wacha and Mr. Baptista. They were not dignified certainly, but they were amusing, as the expression to which exception was taken, though not elegant, was in itself absolutely inoffensive. We do not suppose for a moment that Mr. Baptista ever imagined himself "Cock of the walk," therefore he ought not to have taken offence. Furthermore, it was unnecessary for him to usurp the President's functions and order Mr. Wacha to sit down. The more regrettable incident was that in which Dr. Sukhia took the prominent part. Called to order, the Doctor, who is by no means a new member of the Corporation, but emphatically one of its most self-assertive members, refused to obey the Chair, no less than four times declaring he would not sit down when called upon, and thus valuable time, which might have been devoted to the business of the meeting, was wasted. Is it not about time the Corporation considered the desirability of furnishing a room in the tower for the incarceration of refractory members until the close of a meeting, or longer?

THE MUNICIPAL WATER DEPARTMENT.

THE Committee of the Corporation on the Sitaram Fire Case, has, we hear, decided that the explanations of the Water Engineer and Chief Inspector are unsatisfactory and that the time has come to appoint a qualified Hydraulic Engineer to the head of the Department. Simultaneously appear a Judgment of the Small Causes Court in a case in which the Municipal Commissioner was sued for levying an illegal charge for water, which Judgment passed the most severe strictures on the Water Department and decided that the Commissioner had been deliberately misled by his subordinates, of whom two, the Chief Inspector and another, had described a state of facts which never had any existence at all. This opinion goes to strengthen the view of the Commissioner that their reports on the Sitaram Fire Case are not to be accepted. The Acting Commissioner has, on these grounds, dismissed the Chief Inspector and within a few weeks it is expected he will submit proposals to the Corporation for a thorough reorganization of the Department. Mr. Edwardes has received the staunch support of the Committee and of the most influential men in the Corporation in his action. And it is certain that the general public will approve. Remembering the disastrous fires of [illegible] year and a half, and the sustained out[illegible] the Water Department which oc[illegible] will welcome any change w[illegible] to procure a more satisfactory

THE P. & O. C[illegible] homeward Mail [illegible] at 6 p.m. on [illegible]

THE [illegible] Aus[illegible] H[illegible]

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

### Indian Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Naturally the Government come in for a good deal of chaff on account of the additions they have made to that much-abused institution, the House of Lords, but there is little disposition to carp at the selection they have made, though it may strike some as peculiar that an aged and quiet Quaker like Mr. Alexander Peckover should be amongst the quartette. The choice of Sir James Kitson, Sir James Blyth and Sir Samuel Montagu is in the natural order of things, for they are all good party men and one at least is something more than a politician. I allude to Sir James Blyth who has for long been associated with many good works and who is as popular amongst Conservatives as he is amongst Liberals. The general opinion with regard to the list as a whole is, I think, well expressed by the *Times*, which says that while it may not contain any remarkable surprises it contains what is more essential, many deserving and unexceptionable names. In this category everybody would be inclined to include Sir Charles Scolter the virile Chairman of the South Western Railway, who has worked his way up to his present position from that of a junior clerk; Principal James Donaldson, Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, Chairman of the Allan Line; Mr. W. S. Gilbert the famous opera Librettist; Professor Herkomer, the distinguished painter; Professor Langhton of King's College, London; Mr. William Quiller Orchardson, the Royal Academician and Professor Ray Lankester—to mention only a few. The minor political honours also do not leave very much room for criticism. We may think that Mr. Cromer is a visionary and that Dr. Spence Watson is the rankest of Little Englanders, but the former gets his Knighthood largely, I suppose, because he is in a sense a Labour representative, and the latter has done useful work for the country quite apart from politics. In some quarters it was expected that Sir John Brunner would be amongst the new peers and his absence from the list is probably due to his wish not to go up higher, at any rate just yet.

MR. MORLEY'S 'BIRTHDAY DINNER."

The usual State dinner parties are taking place this evening. Formerly it was, I believe, the invariable practice of the Secretary of State for India to entertain his guests on these occasions in the Council Room of the India office. Once or twice on recent years this rule has been departed from and Mr. Morley's banquet is being held at one of the most fashionable of the London hotels—Claridge. The guests of the right hon. gentlemen are Earl Percy, M. P., Lord Roberts, Lord George Hamilton, Viscount Midleton, Lord Harris, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Ampthill, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Arthur Godley, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir James Mackay, Sir John Edge, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir David Barr, Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. Theodore Morison, General Sir Charles Egerton, Mr. Colin G. Campbell (the new Assistant Under Secretary) Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Horace Walpole, Lieut.-General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir Arundel T. Arundel, Sir Charles Rivaz, Colonel Sir John Ottley, Sir John Stanley, Sir Arnold White, Major General E. de Brath, Mr. Hugh W. Orange, General Sir Edward Stedman, Sir Richmond Ritchie, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Thomas Holderness, Mr. F. C. Thompson, Mr. L. Abrahams, Mr. A. G. Scott, Mr. E. Grant Burls, Mr. A. W. Wollaston, Mr. A. Brereton, Surgeon General A. M. Branfoot, Mr. H. H. Shephard, Mr. F. C. Holiday, Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie, the Hon. Olwer Brett, Mr. F. A. Hirtzel and Mr. P. H. Dumbell. Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, M. P., Under Secretary of State, was unavoidably prevented from being present.

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

AS "an old district officer" Mr. J. B. Pennington, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, has at a meeting of the East India Association this afternoon been putting forward some interesting suggestions for the betterment of the above. He emphasises the necessity of young administrators really understanding the language of the districts in which they serve and protests against needless difficulty being put in the way of those anxious to learn the vernaculars. In his time it was not unusual to transfer a man who was gradually acquiring a working knowledge of Telugu, for instance, to a district where Telugu was hardly ever spoken. Now that certain unconventional practice is no longer *comme il faut*, perhaps the most effectual way to acquire a good working knowledge of the language and character of the common people—the latter especially to be desired—is a long shooting excursion. Sir Thomas Munro observed: "Nothing is more essential than a thorough knowledge of the people, and that is only to be acquired by an early and free intercourse with them. . . We can never be qualified to govern men against whom we are prejudiced." Mr. Pennington italicises the latter sentence and says:—"I wish all our young Imperialists in the Colonies as well as in India would bear more constantly in mind that dictum of one of the wisest men who ever went to India." With regard to the employment of Indians in the higher administrative appointments, he approves Mr. Smeaton's proposal that the Collector and the Huzur Sheristadar should be made co-equal on dignity and power. He thinks this would be more effective and infinitely more helpful to the district officer than any merely ordinary body could ever be while he stoutly opposes any radical change in the constitution of the country, he admits that the methods of the Indian Government might be improved by a freer association of the intellectual natives of the country in the upper ranks of the official hierarchy. "No one who has worked in close association with the better class of highly educated native officials can" says Mr. Pennington, "have any doubt as to their ability or as to the loyalty of their co-operation in the work of honest government. Finally Mr. Pennington presses himself with candour on the "peculiar [illegible] of a free press in India." He unhesitatingly that some steps should be taken to r[illegible] mischief done by ill-founded stories [illegible] lies in the public press, whether Indi[illegible] or English and to prevent and [illegible] statements as promptly as p[illegible]

MAHOMEDAN [illegible]
COLLEG[illegible]

The annual di[illegible] place at the Hot[illegible] presidency of Mr. Au[illegible] Calcutta High Court, was [illegible] character. Excellent [illegible] Alfred Lyall and S[illegible] proposed the [illegible] commented [illegible] munity in [illegible] attainm[illegible] most [illegible] M[illegible] it[illegible]

had not had a more successful session than the one just terminated. If more attention is now bestowed by the public at home upon our great Asiatic dependency, and if Indian subjects have to a considerable extent ceased to be "not only insipid, but positively distasteful," the Society of Arts may claim to have done not a little in the bringing about of this desirable change. An authority on India has recently written:—The Society fulfils a most useful *rôle* in providing an adequate opportunity for the discussion of Indian problems—often of the highest Imperial interest—before interested and influential audiences." The Chairman (Sir Stewart Bayley), who it was announced would continue to fill that position during the ensuing year, moved in complimentary terms a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Henry Trueman Wood (the Secretary), Mr. Henry B. Wheatley (the Assistant Secretary), Mr. S. Digby (the Secretary of the Indian and Colonial Sections), and the other officers of the Society. He said that no one who attended the meetings and read the weekly *Journal* could fail to recognise how efficiently the work of the Society was done by its staff, and their thanks were especially due to Sir Henry Wood and his colleges. Sir H. Wood returned thanks for this expression of confidence in himself and in the other officers of the Society. The new members elected to the Society's Council are Sir Walter Prideaux of the Goldsmiths Company, Mr. Henry Hardinge Cunynghame, C. B., Assistant Under Secretary Home Office, Mr. F. J. Bennett, C. I. E., and Mr. A. C. Claudet, Past President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

Judging from an interesting interview which a representative of the *Tribune* has had with Mr. H. Bolingbroke Mudie, the third International Congress of Esperantists to be held at Cambridge in August seems likely to be a somewhat important affair. Mr. Mudie is one of a committee of three known in Esperanto language as "La trio por la tria—" Anglicé "the three for the third," *i. e.* the third Congress—the other two being Dr. John Pollen and Dr. C. Cunningham. "We expect about two thousand persons to attend," said Mr. Mudie, "and of these about one half will be English. Every important nationality will be represented. Already, although the gathering is still nearly two months ahead, no fewer than 600 persons have purchased their tickets, the price of which is ten shillings each. We have a guarantee fund which already exceeds £2,000, and money is rapidly coming in under this head. Only this morning I received £180, of which 1,000 rupees (about £66) is from the Mir of Scinde. Many other Indian potentates have subscribed liberally to this fund. There are two reasons for this. One is that the study of Esperanto is strictly in accordance with Mahomedan doctrine, of which one of the aims is the brotherhood of man; the other is that our President, Colonel Pollen, who formerly occupied a high official position in Bombay, has lately made a tour in India, where he has been lecturing on the merits of an international language. Whether Esperanto is likely to become the great blessing to mankind that enthusiasts like our friend Dr. Pollen imagines, may be open to question, but that it is making headway amongst a certain section of the population of this country—not, however, I believe, the section that has much to do with foreign countries—is undeniable, and it has clearly passed the stage of ridicule. The intensity of the zeal of Dr. Zamenhof's followers in the United Kingdom can only be compared to that of the Salvation Army. At any rate, I know of nothing else like it.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I understand that Sir Raymond West has resigned or is about to resign the Readership of Indian Law at Cambridge, a post he has held with great advantage to the University since the position was created six years ago. It is not, I believe, improbable that his successor may also be an ex-member of the Bombay Civil Service. The stipend is £300 per annum.

Dr. John Pollen's son, who I hear had at one time some thoughts of coming out to Bombay to practise at the local bar, has accepted a Government appointment in Nigeria and will shortly leave England for Lagos.

Sir George Birdwood has written for the *Indian Magazine* a fine appreciation of that most worthy Bombayite the late Mr. Martin Wood. Sir George mentions particulars which have not previously been published and the whole article will, I am sure, be read with interest not only by the remaining personal friends of Mr. Wood but by all who respected his straightforward, strenuous and selfless life.

## A REMARKABLE POEM.

TO WHICH THIRTY-EIGHT POETS CONTRIBUTE A LINE EACH.

It will be noticed that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors. The number of each line refers to the authors whose names are given blow:

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die,
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas so nigh!
5. To be, is better far than not to be,
6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy,
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all;
10. Unmingled joys here no man can befall;
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere.
12. Fortune makes folly her particular care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a tool.
15. Live well! how long or short permit to heaven
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we [illegible] face.
18. Vile intercourse wh[illegible]
19. Then keep each
20. Thou ne[illegible]
21. H[illegible]
22. [illegible]
23. [illegible]

## RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

### THE E. I. R. DEBENTURES.

### Capital Additions for the Year.

### TEN MILLIONS FOR NEW STOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 11.

Replying to Sir E. Sassoon, on the question of the deficiency in Indian Railway material, Mr. Morley said that he had sanctioned the addition of a million sterling to Capital Expenditure for the present year, the greater part of which would be devoted to rolling stock, bringing up the total to ten millions.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Underwriting is proceeding for the issue of a million and a half or two millions of East Indian Railway 3½ per cent. debentures.

The price of issue will be 95.

It is also rumoured that Japan is about to issue a Manchurian Railway Loan.

## PLAGUE IN INDIA.

### The Collection of Data.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Replying to Mr. Rutherford as to whether he had received the answers to questions regarding the Special Medical Staff deputed to combat plague, Mr. Morley said: "The Local Governments are engaged in collecting the needful information and statistics, which extend over some years and are not procurable without delay.

"Plague," said Mr. Morley, "is engaging my particular attention, and full papers will be submitted shortly."

## ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

### Continued Enthusiasm.

### MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Their Majesties have sent a message to the Lord-Lieutenant, warmly thanking the Irish people for their hearty welcome.

The King and Queen went to Leopardstown Races in the afternoon and met with a magnificent reception.

## THE HOME FLEET.

### Coming Assembly at Cowes.

### NOT FOR THE KAISER.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Home Fleet will assemble at Cowes to greet a Swedish Squadron, and not the Kaiser, who is not coming before November.

## LOCAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

### Passing through the Lords.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Government Bill, making women eligible for County and Borough Councils has passed through the Committee Stage in the House of Lords without any material amendment.

## REPEAL OF COCOA DUTY.

### Rejected by the Commons.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons, in Committee of Supply, the motion of Mr. Samuel Roberts to repeal the Cocoa Duty from January 1st, 1908, was rejected by 170 votes to 36.

## JAPAN AND AMERICA.

### The Pacific Scare.

### IRRESPONSIBLE TROUBLE HUNTERS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has issued a statement declaring that there is no difference or ill-feeling whatever between the Japanese and American Governments. All talk of trouble, he says, is a mere phantom evoked by irresponsible trouble-hunters.

## EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

### Special Debate Day Refused.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to Mr. Rutherford, declined to allot a day every session for the discussion of Egyptian affairs.

## THE PEKING-PARIS RACE.

### Car Arrives at Tomsk.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Prince Borghese has reached Tomsk in his motor-car.

## BISLEY.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Rugby has won Ashburton Challenge Shield at Bisley.

LONDON, JULY 12.

England has won the Mackinnon Cup at Bisley.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON is making a remarkably rapid recovery and there is now no longer any doubt about his being well enough to sail for India on the 19th. It appears that the operation, from which His Honor is getting well so satisfactory, was terribly severe, but the malady was taken just in time to render possible its complete eradication which has been effected.

## BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

### Steamer Refloated.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

The steamer *Scharnhorst* has gone aground in the Suez Canal.

The passage is blocked.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The *Scharnhorst* which was aground in the Canal has been refloated.

## FIRES IN FRENCH BATTLE-SHIPS.

### Another Suspected Outrage.

LONDON, JULY 12.

A mysterious fire has occurred aboard the Battleship *Gaulois* in the Mediterranean Squadron. The outbreak was soon extinguished.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

### Advisory Committee not Desirable.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Mr. Lynch asked whether in connection with the Anglo-Russian negotiations Sir E. Grey would appoint a small Committee of Experts aquainted with Persia and contiguous regions to advise him.

Sir E. Grey, in reply, said he assumed he meant non-official experts, unconnected with the British or Indian Governments, and that he did not consider such a course desirable, though Mr. Lynch could always communicate information and opinions for consideration.

## CROSBY HALL.

### Attempts to Save Futile.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Universal regret is expressed at the failure of the negotiations initiated by the Corporation with the Chartered Bank with the object of saving Crosby Hall from demolition.

## THE JAPANESE VISIT.

### Two Warships at Portsmouth.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* are at Portsmouth.

## S. S. "NITHSDALE."

### Abandoned as a Total Wreck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 12.

The S. S. "Nithsdale," which went ashore badly on Tuesday last on a shoal about fourteen miles from Karachi, has been abandoned as a total wreck. The second attempt made by the Port Officer to refloat the vessel also proved futile as she was found driven further half a mile on the shoal and attempts to get to and from the vessel proved risky.

Efforts to salve the cargo of Jarahwood sleepers would be futile during the prevailing S. W. Monsoon.

The crew of the vessel at present is located in the Seamen's Rest at Keamari.

## THE BLOOMFIELD MURDER CASE.

### Appeal to the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The men convicted of the murder of Bloomfield have appealed to the High Court and the hearing of the appeal is fixed for this 15th instant.

## SALE OF SWORD-STICKS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The Mahomedan named Abdul Hamid, who is charged with the breach of the Arms Act by selling a couple of sword-sticks, has been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 200. It is contended the accused was only a servant of the shopkeeper.

## THE ARBUTHNOT PROSECUTION.

### Calcutta Accountant Engaged by Sir George.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

Mr. E. W. Viney, of the firm of Messrs. Meugens, King, and Simson, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta, has been engaged by Sir George Arbuthnot to go through the account books filed in the cases against him. Mr. Viney has arrived in Madras and is now examining the books in the Deputy Registrar's Office in the High Court in company with Mr. J. H. Peebles.

## THE S. S. BENGALEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

### Government Grant of Rs. 8,000 Given.

Following on the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August, 1906, the following Resolution of the Educational Department has been issued:—

In accordance with the announcement of Government in the Legislative Council Meeting on June 24th, 1907, a grant of Rs. 8,000 is sanctioned for additions and alterations to the Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee Girls' School, Bombay. The expenditure should be met from the provision for building grants.

The necessary plans and estimates should be forwarded to Government for approval and the Director of Public Instruction should be requested to take steps for the preparation of the usual trust-deed. The grant will be paid when the title of the Municipality has been proved to the satisfaction of the Solicitor to Government and the other necessary formalities have been completed.

THE Amir's Agent in Simla is proceeding on three weeks' visit to Quetta.

THE British Agent in Kabul is with His Highness the Amir upon tour.

The police have made a smart capture in the person of the second Pathan who is suspected of having been concerned in the recent attack in the train upon Lieut. Blane. The revolver out of which the shots are believed to have been fired has also been discovered.

## THE UNREST IN INDIA.

### Echo of Rawalpindi.

### THE "TIMES" ON NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London 11th July says: The *Times'* Murree correspondent says that Europeans are apprehensive of Government withdrawing the prosecution against the Rawalpindi pleaders and argues that an acquittal would have a less serious effect on the Native mind. The *Times* in a leading article takes the same view.

Referring to the proceedings of the National Volunteers, the *Times* says it is high time to exert all the powers of the law to suppress this evil. While recognising the grave objections to prosecutions the *Times* thinks these should be faced. The Government cannot safely submit to concerted attacks on the public order without striking back. If the first blows fail, then sharper weapons must be employed.

## Another Bengali Call to Arms.

### CONFERENCE MEETING PROHIBITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Basudev Bhattacharjee, a young Bengali was yesterday brought up before Mr. Singh, the Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having published a periodical entitled *Sonar Bangala* (Golden Bengal) without a formal declaration as required by law. The youth was described as Editor of the said periodical leaflet.

The Court to the Accused—How old are you?

Accused—I am aged about 17 or 18.

Question.—In what school did you read?—At Chakdighi.

Question.—Your educational qualification please? I appeared at the Entrance Examination but unfortunately got plucked. I am now studying at home.

The Magistrate observed that it was rather curious that youths with a smattering of English and Bengali should be misled in this way and write like madmen.

The Printer of the *Keshab* printing works was examined and simply gave formal evidence relating to the documents being found in his Press. The case was adjourned till the 13th.

The *Sandhya* continues to publish remarkable articles as the following extract from its issue of the 10th instant will show:—"Brother be not misled; unlearn what you have learnt from books and know the *Ferringhi* by his dealings. It is a wonder that you should not have known him yet. Is it a time to sit still like the maimed god Jugannauth or make a fuss to gain reputation? It is time that all had retreated from the advanced position and collected strength gradually. Forts should be first made and situated at intervals, then you would feel strength to advance and fight effectually. Let us set ourselves about to design how to attain all this. Only one thing we have now got to say and it is this, retire from the land of the charm of the *Ferringhi* towards your quarters. I bid do not take fright and be not deluded, depend upon it the day of emancipation is within reach. We can foresee with our spiritual eye the advent of the happy day when the *Ferringhi* will not touch your hands and he will leave you master of your own house, tend you as a menial servant. The foregoing words will come out to be true. The *Ferringhi* has also understood this and that is why his indignation has been aroused so intensely.

The Faridpur Conference has been prohibited: The Magistrate, under Government orders, having issued notices to that effect. As a result the Hindus contemplate calling a protest meeting.

## THE POLICE vs. PRESS CASE.

### More Strong Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

The *Indian Daily News* is reiterating daily the three questions it asked in its first leader on the result of the Police *vs.* Press Libel Suit. The *Statesman* also returns to the subject in a trenchant leading article and declares that Mr. Justice Chitty's judgment takes too narrow and pedantic a view of the far-reaching and enormously important issues at stake, for the public question to be decided was whether fearless and honest comment was to be permitted or prescribed. A murder had been committed and it was the plain duty of the police to employ every legitimate means for detection. Instead the police, after an investigation, shown by the cross-examination to be of a perfunctory not to say farcical, nature, sent up an innocent man to be tried for the life on the strength of a mass of worthless evidence. The article asks what would have been said if by some unlucky accident clear proof of the facts had been brought to light? While the newspapers all along consulted their own safety by maintaining silence, surely every man's conscience will affirm that it was a duty and an imperative duty to speak out strongly, and in such circumstances is it just or to the interest of the community that every published word should be minutely scanned in order to see whether by any possibility the writer can be shown to have tripped over some point which would justify the institution of legal proceedings against him, the Government meanwhile undertaking to pay all costs? We say such a state things is an outrage and a menace to the independence of the Press with which the entire community is deeply interested in upholding. The article concludes but the Government of Bengal apparently could see only in the case an opportunity of muzzling the watchdogs of civilization, to quote Gladstone's memorable phrase, and suppressing all independent criticism. So shameful an attempt to muzzle and blackmail the Press cannot be successful and, unless we are greatly mistaken, it will not be very long before Sir Andrew Fraser and his advisers will heartily regret the consequences their foolish and improper attitude in the matter."

## THE COCANADA CASE.

### Captain Kemp's Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 12.

Yesterday, the Civil Suit against Captain Kemp, preferred by Krishnarow, the student assaulted by him came on before Mr. T. Gopalakrishna Pillai, the District Munsiff at Cocanada. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 100 as expenses for medical attendance and Rs. 1,900 as damages.

In a written statement Captain Kemp, while admitting the assault, denied the correctness of several of the allegations in the plaint regarding the nature extent and effect of the injury said to have been caused by him. The insulting conduct of the plaintiff, Captain Kemp submitted, caused him serious annoyance and provocation and it was this which led to the breach of the peace. The plaintiff consequently was not entitled to any damages whatsoever but if any damages were to be awarded, at all, plaintiff was entitled, considering the trivial nature of the injury, to 8 annas damages being the fee of a Hospital Assistant for a single visit. In conclusion, Captain Kemp put plaintiff to prove all allegations in the plaint save those which he had expressly admitted and prayed that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

The Munsiff perusing the plaint asked the defendant to explain the nature of the grimace and hooting which caused the provocation and also asked the plaintiff to furnish details of the expenses for treatment which he had undergone. He adjourned the case till to-morrow.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Savage, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, East Bengal and Assam, has arrived in Calcutta.

## THE NEW

## ONE ANNA COIN.

THE introduction into Indian currency of the one-anna nickel piece, the obverse and reverse of which we illustrate, was authorised by Act III of 1906 and will now become an accomplished fact on the 1st proximo, when these coins will be available at all the larger Treasuries. The supply will, at the commencement, we are informed, be limited, as by that time the number of coins that will probably have been minted and ready for issue will not represent more than about 1½ to 2 millions of pieces.

We have had an opportunity of handling this new factor in the circulation of Indian currency and must confess to being very much impressed in its favour. It is a coin of novel design, having a scalloped or undulating (wavy) edge—the result of a happy inspiration of Captain McCormick—intended to overcome the possibility of it being otherwise mistaken for a four anna piece, which it somewhat resembles in size, though slightly larger and considerably thicker than that coin. The introduction of the scalloped edge is, we believe, a unique feature in the history of the World's Coinage, no scallopped coin having ever been known to have formed part of the currency of any country. It will be remembered that, in 1904, two designs were under consideration, one of which had a hole in the centre—after the style of some of the Chinese coins—which was at that time favoured as the more desirable of the two, by reason of the hole distinguishing it from the four-anna piece; but the scalloping has now superseded the hole and given us a coin that is convenient, clean, distinctive, and pleasing to the eye.

On the obverse of this pretty nickel coin is borne the bust of His Majesty, in Coronation regalia, wearing the Crown and encircled by the words "Edward VII. King and Emperor." On the reverse the figure "1" (anna) occupies the centre of the coin,

with the word "India" inscribed above and the year of coinage below it. Surrounding the central inscription the denomination

of the coin is shown in Urdu, Nagri, Bengali, and Telegu. (The illustrations here given represent the exact size of the coin). We prophesy a great future for the new anna-piece with regard to the economic part it should play as a circulating medium. It will become to India what the penny is to England. The disqualifications of the copper ½-anna and ½-anna pieces which one had to handle to deal with an anna have been overcome, which, to Europeans especially, should be worth at least a sovereign a year.

Looking now at this coin as a sort of equation between English and India currency—may we say, between gold and silver?—the questions are raised, What is the standard coin of the future to be? What is to be the relation of the new coin to the future standard coin? If we say Gold, we shall probably be regarded as disputants of that which custom and usage have caused to be accepted as an incontestable fact, namely, that the Indian standard is Silver and that Silver is the factor that regulates Indian trade and commerce.

We propose to exclude from our remarks the issues that arise from the international character of the British rupee, and to analyse the influences under which that coin came into existence. Extracting from Prinsep's *Useful Tables* some remarks on the "British Indian Monetary System" as established by Regulation VII of 1833, we find the principle laid down that "Silver is the legally constituted *medium* of exchange "in all money transactions throughout the British "Indian possessions. Gold coin is a *legal tender* at "a *fixed value* of 16 rupees for the gold mohur of "Calcutta and 15 rupees for the *gold rupee* of Madras "and Bombay, but it is not demandable in payment, "and is left to find its current value in the market. "Copper coin is only a legal tender at the established rate of 64 pysa to the rupee on payments "falling short of one rupee." (The italics are ours.) We thus find that while Silver was spoken of only as a medium of exchange, Gold had a fixed value as legal tender.

In order now to trace the substitution of these two metals the one for the other in the economic conditions that prevail to-day, it is necessary to hark back to the early history of the rupee. It was described in 1862 by Dr. Shekleton, the then Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, as the unit or standard measure of value throughout India, who also stated that "as a perfect assimilation "in weight and fineness had been effected, the value "of this unit of currency was precisely the same in "the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and "Bombay." From this statement flows the practical fact that the rupees of the three Presidencies at one time were factors of varying value, the rupee of 1835 having supervened and displaced all others, as is shown in the following statement, which gives the weight and intrinsic purity of the British Indian rupee that forms the present circulation:—

| | Troy grains. | Pure contents. |
|---|---|---|
| Sicca rupee, 1733 ... ... ... | 179·666 | 175·923 |
| Do. 1818 ... ... ... | 191·916 | 175·923 |
| Do. 1823 ... ... ... | 192·000 | 176·000 |
| Benares rupee, 1806 ... ... ... | 174·760 | 167·000 |
| Farukabad rupee, 1803 ... ... | 173·000 | 165·215 |
| Do. 1819 ... ... ... | 180·234 | 165·215 |
| Do. 1824 ... ... ... | 180·000 | 165·000 |
| Madras rupee (*undated*) ... ... | 176·400 | 166·480 |
| Do. 1818 ... ... ... | 180·000 | 165·000 |
| Bombay rupee, 1800... ... ... | 179·000 | 164·680 |
| Do. 1829 ... ... ... | 180·000 | 165·000 |
| H. E. I. Co.'s rupee, 1835 ... | 180·000 | 165·000 |

The foregoing table shews that the "pure contents" of the Farukabad rupee of 1824 was adopted as the standard for the 1835 Company's rupee, and that it stood in relation to the Sicca or Moorshidabad rupee—which ceased to be legal currency in May, 1836—in the proportion approximately of one anna less in value. Before that year the British Government had no less than five mints in India—three in Bengal and one each in Bombay and Madras—where rupees of the variable values given above were coined, which perplexed the people who had to deal in them as tokens of exchange, until the 1835 coinage gave the rupee a stable character. It contained 180 Troy grains of silver, of 91·66 fineness, or equal to 165 grains of pure silver having an intrinsic value of 1s. 10½*d*.

The better to elucidate our remarks, it will be of interest here to trace briefly the history of the gold coinage of India. The Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Mints were privileged to coin, by Act XVII of 1835, gold mohurs of a weight proportionate to fifteen-sixteenths of a rupee per gold mohur, the weight and purity of which were fixed (by Act XVII of 1835) as follows:—

| Pure gold. | Alloy. | Weight in grains. | Weight in Tolahs. | Legal value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 165 | 15 | 180 | 1,000 | Rs. 15 |

The following table exhibits more practically the then scheme of the British Indian monetary system:—

| Gold Mohur. | Rupee. | Anna. | Pysa. | Pie. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15 | 240 | 960 | 2,880 |
| | 1 | 16 | 64 | 192 |
| | | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| | | | 1 | 3 |
| | | | | 3 |

By a Financial Notification dated the 13th January, 1841, other gold coins, namely, five-rupee, ten-rupee, and thirty-rupee pieces (or double gold mohurs) were declared to be of the same standard as the gold mohur or fifteen-rupee piece and of proportionate weight, bearing the same device, in conformity with the Act referred to above; but these were not coined and put into circulation.

Up to 1835, however, gold was legal tender in British India; but, strange to relate, this Act notified that "thenceforward no "gold coin should be a legal tender of payment in "any of the Territories of the East India "Company;" and accordingly, from the passing of that Act, the legal tender created for gold was stultified. In 1841, however, the Government also issued a Proclamation that officers in charge of public treasuries were authorised, until further orders, to receive the gold coins issued from the Government Mints freely at the different Presidencies in conformity with Act XVII of 1835, at the rates, respectively, denoted by the denomination of the pieces, until they had passed the legal remedy or limits of lightness allowed for wear, which was laid down in a table prescribed for the purpose, the wearage being limited to 1 in 120, after which limit they would be receivable as bullion, subject to a deduction of one per cent. for seigniorage.

In this way, gold coins continued to be received in liquidation of public demands up to 22nd December, 1852, when another Notification cancelled some portion of the Proclamation of 13th January, 1841, and prescribed that on and after the 1st January, 1853, no gold coins would be received on account of payments due, or to be made, to Government in any public treasury within the territories of the East India Company, but that they would be received for coinage! The effect of these Notifications was to cause great dissatisfaction to those who were engaged in the trade that was gradually increasing between Australia and India.

The putting of gold out of circulation in 1835 was even then considered impolitic, as a measure whereby the Government shut themselves out from the advantage they might have gained by introducing as a permanent legal tender that metal which, sooner or later, it is yet to be hoped, will displace as a standard in India the cumbrous silver coinage now current, so that, as in England, silver would become a subsidiary circulation only.

In practice, the standardization of the sovereign as a fifteen-rupee factor in Indian currency—to India the gold mohur of 1835—foreshadows the possibilities of the future; and though the opinions of some experts are divided as to the results of a transition from a silver to a declared gold currency for India, the Notification of 1899 (issued in conformity with the provisions of Act XXII of 1899), which introduced the sovereign as a 15-rupee piece into Indian currency, will probably go far to settle the situation it foreshadows, particularly as the anna-piece (= one penny) is now being brought into circulation and should materially—in practice, though, perhaps, not in theory—assist in the consummation of that event.

As an economic question, in the light of the past history of gold and silver in Indian currency, some assurance is needed that in the distant future a Notification may not some day give the nickel 1-anna piece the same status in relation to silver that silver has received to gold! Of course, such an eventuality seems improbable, but the same no doubt was said with regard to gold and silver a century ago! As the sovereign has now, however, acquired a 15-rupee standard in India, the advisability might be considered of similarly declaring the penny itself an anna in Indian circulation concurrently with the new coin, representing as it does, as a token, one-240th part of the sovereign or, 15-rupee piece, and at the same time one-16th part of a rupee, which would appear to be a practical solution of the Exchange difficulty in sympathy with the requirements of the Indian as well as the English standard. As a token, it expresses one-240th part of a £ sterling or one-12th of a shilling, and therefore 6·25 of a rupee. For all practical purposes, it synchronises the two currencies and becomes the "penny" common to both England and India.

## THE DISBANDED MOPLAHS.

### Farewell to the Colours.

### IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 12.

To-day, before the majority of the British troops in Garrison the Colours of the late 17th Madras Infantry, the present 77th Moplahs, were received by the Lord Bishop of Madras for keeping in St. Mark's Church. It was an impressive ceremony appealing greatly to all present. The troops first paraded in the Church compound, General Scallon, and the British Resident being present. The Sherwood Forresters provided a special guard-of-honour and receiving the Colours from a detachment of the 77th Moplahs which marched up playing their National and Regimental marches. The Colours were then taken up the aisle followed by the Choir, the Local Clergy and the Bishop and guarded at the Altar rails by an escort, the Moplah Band playing Auld Lang Syne.

The Service commenced with the singing of the Hymn "Onward Christian Soldiers" accompanied by the Band of the Sherwood Forresters. Psalm 67 was sung and a special prayer offered to His Majesty after which the Bishop received the Colours, placing them against the Altar and commending them to the safe keeping of the church. The Bishop then addressed the Congregation in a few words referring to the pathetic interest the ceremony had for all, especially the officers of the Moplahs whose consecrated Colours had just been returned to the safe keeping of the church. He observed that it marked the close of a long period of distinguished service of 130 years and then recapitulated the history of the Regiment from its formation in 1777, referring especially to the distinguished war record, its gallantry at Sholinghur, the capture of Pondicherry in the Mahratta War and the operations against the Raja of Nagpur and conspicuous gallantry in defence of the Hills of Seetabuldo.

After referring to the splendid shooting record of the Regiment in recent years he concluded by expressing his sincere sympathy with the sorrow, the officers and men feel at the breaking up of old associations and traditions The Colours they had followed for so many years were symbols of their loyalty to the King and country. He said that they would remain in that church as a memorial of the distinguished part the Regiment had played in the building up of the British Empire and in bringing to this great continent the blessings of peace. The singing of the Hymn "Oh, God our Help in Ages past," the Benediction given by the Bishop and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the ceremony.

## SKIOGRAPHY IN INDIA.

### The Dehra Dun Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The X-Ray Instruction at Dehra Dun has become very popular and there will be no difficulty in extending its benefits. There are two courses in the year, attendance at which is confined, at present, to officers of both the Medical Services and to members of the Subordinate Medical Services, Military and Civil. Later on it is hoped to admit Missionary doctors, and others.

There is to be a new X-Ray Institute erected at Dehra Dun forthwith and the existing building will become the official house of the Superintendent.

X-Ray apparatus, it may be mentioned, will be issued to all Military Divisions within a few weeks.

IN recent years, owing to the putting in of handsome shop-fronts, Medows Street, Fort, has become quite one of the most attractive business thoroughfares in the city and year by year it has fast been becoming to the Bombay silverware merchants what Hatton Garden is to the Diamond merchants of London. Amongst the fascinating exhibitions of Indian fine art in Medows Street, Messrs. Dhanamal Chellaram's premises are foremost and the vast variety of pretty things to be obtained there make it a daily rendezvous for T. G's. and residents alike. Every kind of metal seems to be used in the manufacture of the vast assortment of vases, photo frames, clothes brushes, stick and umbrella handles, tea and coffee trays, napkin rings and salt cellars, presentation cups, scent bottles, peg measures, cigar and cigarette cases, powder boxes, pin cushions, inkstands and so forth; and the variety of toilet sets, card cases, flasks, match boxes, egg cups, flower vases, fruit dishes, paper knives, sugar basins, and caskets for addresses is really wonderful. Other dainty items suitable for wedding presents include flower bowls, large enamel vases, jewellery, (English and Oriental), Turkey and Persian carpets, embroideries of all kinds, brassware of every description, table covers, cushion covers, embroidered in gold and silk, silk blouses and dresses, silks and crepes (large stock), figures in ivory and leather goods from Japan. A visit to Dhanamal Chellaram's is well worth paying.

## THE POONA SEASON.

### Military and Sporting Matters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

A new book has just been issued from Simla, and copies sent to all officers; and on glancing at the title it would not at first sight appear to be of interest to anyone but despatching clerks; but on examining this "Statement showing the Channel for Correspondence, Report, and Returns from Brigades, Divisions and Army Commands," more carefully, one finds that practically it defines the duties and responsibilities of the Commanders of the several units mentioned, including the changes involved by the formation of the new armies.

Taking the Army Commanders, we find that they are concerned with and responsible for all question of Military training, staff and regimental, except signalling and musketry, referring to the Adjutant-General in cases of drill and instruction, and to the Chief of the Staff in cases of staff and regimental training when necessary on these questions they receive reports from Divisional Commanders, and make their own inspections.—This constitutes the greater and by far the most important part of their duties; the rest consisting in the appointment and promotion of Officers of Native Regiments to squadron and Double Company Commands; the appointment of Station Staff Officers, 1st class, at Hill Depots; their own Personal Staff, Mounted Infantry School Staff, Depot Staff, and officiating D. A. A. G's., Brigade-Majors, Staff-Captains, and Station Staff Officers 1st class:—higher appointments being referred to Simla. They also dispose of exchanges of officers of the Indian Army within the Army. This closes the list and it will be seen at once that the Army Commander has been relieved of many executive routine functions and practically no longer exists as an intermediate stage between the Divisional Commander and Head-Quarters at Simla.

The duties of Divisional and Brigade Commanders remain much the same as hitherto, and, with the exception of questions which, as above, are dealt with by Army Commanders, Divisional Commanders refer direct to Head-Quarters at Simla all matters which are beyond their authority to decide. The net result appears to be that the Army Commanders are relieved of many questions of detail and routine involving much office-work, and can devote their time to the inspection and training of the troops within their Command. It is interesting to see the enormous amount of travelling that will have to be done by G. O. C. the Southern Army which extends from Aden to Burma on the one hand and from Quetta to Madras on the other. Divisional Commanders are now much more directly under Head-Quarters, and the Commanders of the detached brigades at Aden, Bannu, Derajat, and Kohat, occupy the same position as Divisional Commanders in this respect; and on the whole this is a distinct step in advance in the direction of decentralisation.

The Poona Polo ground has now had a complete rest for a fortnight and in consequence the grass has had a chance to grow, so that it is now in very good condition, but it is often apt to become very slippery after a few days of hot sun, which hardens the ground underneath the grass, and it is hardly safe to play without calkins on the ponies' feet. Polo was continued at Poona (Wednesday) afternoon and there are now so many players that they have, for convenience and to save much waiting for chukkers, been formed into *two* sets: two-thirds of the Poona players play first and in the second set are the other one-third of the Poona players, taken in rotation each day, and the R. A., R. E., and Government House players. I noticed that in the Indian Recent Form List there is only one Poona player, Captain Popham of the 26th Light Cavalry who is at present away on leave.

The American Tennis tournament played off last week at the Gymkhana ended in a victory for Mrs. Stewart and Captain Lucas (of the Governor's Bodyguard), Mrs. McGile and Major Field being second. Each pair played 8 games against each other pair and scored the number of games won. The two pairs named were the favourites all through. They were both at the same handicap, owe 40, and scored about the same number of games against the other couples, so that the deciding match was that in which they played each other. It was expected to be a close match, but Mrs. Stewart and Captain Lucas won fairly easily by seven games to one, thus winning the tournament.

After the heavy rain on Wednesday night, the Gymkhana ground was hardly fit for the Poona *vs.* Kirkee match last Thursday; however, it was decided to play, and the bowlers had a good time in consequence. It is so seldom that bowlers get the upper hand here that I do not think anyone grudged them their day out. To say that the wicket assisted the bowlers is to put the matter very mildly. It rendered any one who could bowl a good length ball almost unplayable and batting was a matter of luck and pluck. The game was to take one's courage in both hands and hit. The ball was certain to go up into the air more often than not, and the luck came in catches not coming to hand or being missed. Under these circumstances Field's innings of 23 was really excellent and he picked the ball to hit with great judgment, getting the short ones well round to leg.

Hinde won the toss for Kirkee, and elected to bat first, the innings being opened by Anstruther and Davis to the bowling of Greig and Purcell. Wickets fell rapidly from the start, no one apparently being able to judge the pace of the ball, which hung a great deal, after the hard, fast wickets we have had lately. Hinde stayed in a long while for three runs and exhibited a very good defence, but was quite unable to get the ball past the field: Ling made 11, the only double figure score on the side, making several good hits before being out to an extremely good catch by Greig off his own bowling. The rest did not do much and at lunch the score was 33 for 10 wickets, Leslie not having yet arrived. On resuming after lunch the last wicket put on 10 very useful runs, Leslie being not out 5. Greig and Purcell bowled unchanged, the former taking 8 wickets for 22 runs and Purcell 3 for 19. The fielding was excellent, no runs being lost by mistakes in the field and Greig caught 4 catches, one a very good left-handed one in the slips.

When Poona went in they faced even worse to start with than Kirkee had done, losing four good wickets for three runs. Crump's bowling was at this time getting up nastily, and he clean bowled Greig with a ball which the latter made no attempt to play with his bat, trusting to his pads to cover his wicket. Field and Crump then stayed together some time taking the score on slowly, and Hinde relieved Crump of the ball for a bit. Field ran out to one of Anstruther's slows when his score was only four, and should have been given out stumped, and this mistake probably cost Kirkee the match—as he made 23 before he was eventually out. When Comyn left, having made 7 by steady play, no one stayed long with Field except Tillard, who hit boldly for 12 runs, but was badly missed at extra cover, and the innings closed for 52, 9 runs on. The last two men were well caught at the wicket by Hannay standing back to Crump. The fast bowler came out with the best analysis taking 6 wickets for 8 runs; the other 5 falling to Anstruther for 34. The Kirkee fielding was as good as that of Poona, 10 out of the 11 wickets falling to catches, Mangin at deep mid on and Peacock at point, each bringing off an excellent catch.

On Kirkee going in to bat a second time, they did no better than in the first innings, Greig getting Ling caught in the slips with the first ball bowled. Leslie and Anstruther stayed together some time and played well for 9 and 7 respectively. None of the others did much, but each made a few runs, the total reaching 43, the same as in the first innings; Umfreville was this time the most successful bowler, taking 4 wickets for 6 runs, Greig got 5 for 21 and Purcell 2 for 14. The fielding was excellent and 10 men were again caught, the best catch being one by Purcell at extra cover, the only mistake made was a life to Crump in the long field.

With Poona yet 35 runs to win, runs came quicker than at any other time during the day's play. Phillips hitting with great freedom: Purcell made 10 well, and, with Greig in, the Kirkee score was passed with the loss of only 2 wickets, Poona winning an interesting match by 9 wickets, which was not so close a result as seemed probable at one time.

The feature of the day's play was the excellent fielding on both sides, no fewer than 27 out of 33 wickets falling to catches. Hannay for Kirkee and Carnegy for Poona both kept wicket extremely well and should prove useful substitutes for Curtis when he is unable to play.

By Saturday the wicket had recovered from the effects of the rain and was hard and fast for the British *versus* Indian Army Match, which began at 1-30 and ended in a draw. Greig and Plumer opened the Indian Army innings and made an excellent start, 70 runs being on the board before the first wicket fell—Greig being bowled for 43 after being missed in the slips off the previous ball; he made his runs in the easy attractive style which we are accustomed to associate with him. Plumer who also got 43 began very well, but made one or two rather risky strokes later on, specially in the slips. Field played a safe game for 28 and Crump as usual hit very hard for his 64, being out out when the innings was declared closed at 4-30 with the score at 250 for 8. None of the 4 bowlers tried were very successful, Purcell doing best with 4 wickets.

The British Army stated none too well, quickly losing Bowle and Comyn. Bowle mis-hit a ball from Greig and ballooned it very high into the air and the bowler brought off an extremely well-judged catch. Hinde and Purcell then stayed together and caused several bowling changes, the score was 50 for 2 wickets when a sharp shower of rain stopped play for half an hour at 5.30. On resuming the ground was very greasy and slippery and the bowlers had some difficulty in getting a foothold. Crump went on with "Googlies" at the top end, and a few overs later started to bowl fast, and quickly began to get wickets. Purcell was out for 24, in which he made several good strokes placing the ball very well on the on side—and Hinde left soon afterwards for a very correctly compiled 37. After this no one made many except Phillips who hit hard in somewhat unorthodox fashion for 28. And when play stopped at 6-30 the score was 136 for 7 wickets, the British Army having had accidently the worst of the day's play. Crump and Greig shared the wickets, the former taking 4 and the latter 3, two natives being tried unsuccessfully. The fielding was again very good on both sides and Hannay and Carnegy kept very well.

The Gymkhana have again put a very strong side in the field to oppose the Bombay Islam C.C. to-day and should do well. There was some rain last night and but probably not enough to affect the wicket seriously. I hear we are shortly to lose the services of Purcell who is transferred to Ahmednagar; he will be much missed, more particularly as he is an excellent field.

The opening meeting of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was held at the South Gate, Ganeshkhind, where a photograph was taken of the large field which included His Excellency the Governor. It is disappointing to relate that practically no sport was obtained. Hounds were taken towards Banera where they crossed and recrossed the nullah several times and killed one Jack which gave no run at all. The whole thing being over so quickly that many of the field did not ever know that a Jack had been found. Colonel Bull had a bye-day near Yerrowda Jail last Sunday. After waiting about some time a Jack was found which gave a short run of some ten minutes towards Dighi when it was killed. After which the Hounds were taken back, it being their first day out, the previous bye day at the Aga Khan's bungalow last Thursday having been a failure.

The first entries for the Kirkee monsoon meeting on July 18th and 20th have been published and with the exception of one or two races, all have filled well, and we should have two very good days sport, and a good many spectators are expected this time.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Shearme are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Major Steven, I. M. S. is appointed Professor of Surgery at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Mr. Justice Holmwood is granted privilege leave for one month.

The services of Mr. Ross, D. I. G. of Police are replaced at the disposal of the Government of U. P.

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of Mr. Chester Mr. Copeland officiates as First Grade and Mr. Jackson a Second Grade Conservators.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. King is confirmed as Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta.

Captain Hutchinson and Lieutenants Humphreys and Lawrence are confirmed in the Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey is granted leave for three months.

Major Minchin is posted as Political Agent in Dir, Swat, and Chitral.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Hoghton officiates as Assistant Secretary, Army Department, *vice* Major Bridges.

Captain Beaman, 69th Punjabis, officiates as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,

## THE PERSIAN MISSION TO LONDON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

ACTING upon the suggestion of the Zoroastrian community at Teheran the Parsee community in London gave a reception at the Criterion Restaurant on Wednesday in honour of His Excellency Mirza Hussan Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, the Special Ambassador sent to the Court of St. James's to announce to the King the accession of the new Shah. Amongst those present were Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit, Mr. N. G. Vakil, Mrs. S. M. Boyce, Mr. F. E. Cama, Mr. F. P. Bhumgara, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Sethna, Mr N. D. Fracis, Mr. R. L. Batliboi, and Mr. N. M. Cooper.

The Parsee ladies in their graceful and becoming costume formed a picturesque group and the hall in which the gathering took place was further adorned with a profusion of beautiful flowers. The Ambassador who charmed everybody by his urbanity was welcomed in a few well chosen words by Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree who congratulated his Excellency on his being made a Honorary Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and expressed regret that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was prevented by ill-health from attending. Sir Muncherjee then read the following address :—

To His Excellency Mushir-ul Mulk, Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Special Envoy of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia to the Court of St. James.

Your Excellency,—We, the Members of the Parsi community, resident or visiting here beg to offer you a hearty welcome during your brief sojourn as the special envoy of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia to the Court of St. James. The Zoroastrians of Persia, through Mr. Ardeshir Elalji, the accredited agent of the whole Parsee community there, in advising the authorities of the Zoroastrian Fund of Europe, the head body of the community here, of your Excellency's visit to London, informed us "that the Shah's Government, as well as the great majority of his National Assembly, were most kindly inclined towards them, and that you personally had evinced a great interest in their welfare. In order to express the respectful appreciation of the Parsees generally towards your august master for his gracious kindness towards their brethren who are his subjects, and to his ministers as well as to yourself, we have solicited your presence here, and we thank you for responding to our invitation, a compliment which we value all the more highly when we feel that it has not been without great inconvenience that you have made time for it amid the engrossing engagements of your short stay amongst us.

We recognise to the fullest extent that in recent years a genuine solicitude for the betterment of the condition of the Zoroastrian fraternity of Persia has been vouchsafed by the illustrious occupants of the Persian Throne, and by high State Officials. The right of representation in the National assembly by members of their own race, the freedom for commerce and other pursuits, of which some of them have been able in an increasing degree to avail themselves, and the assurances given to them of justice and protection, notably in connection with a recent unfortunate incident at Yeso, fill us with the hope that there is a bright future for our compatriots in their ancient home, of which they are naturally proud. We need hardly assure your Excellency that the continuance and development of this statesmanlike policy towards such a docile and industrious section of the subjects of the Persian Empire as our co religionists have proved themselves to be, will add lustre and strength to the Persian crown, and strengthen that loyalty and attachment which, in spite of their many vicissitudes have induced them to cling to their Fatherland with a tenacity unparalleled in the history of any other people.

With these sentiments of gratitude for the past and hope for the future, we beg your Excellency to convey to His Imperial Majesty the Shah-in-Shah our respectful congratulations on his accession to the throne of Persia, with our fervent wishes for a long, happy, and prosperous reign over a contented and law-abiding people.

Sir Dinshah Petit afterwards read the following address from the Bombay Society for the amelioration of the condition of the Persian Zoroastrians :—

To His Excellency Mushir-ul-Mulk, Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Your Excellency,—On behalf of the Bombay Society for the amelioration of the condition of Persian Zoroastrians, it affords me much pleasure, as the President of the Society, to take advantage of your Excellency's presence here, as special deputation to the Court of St. James to announce the accession of His Imperial Majesty the Shah-in-Shah, and to offer you our sincere welcome. We would avail ourselves of this opportunity, with your permission, to convey to His Imperial Majesty the respectful congratulations of the whole Parsee community on his accession to the throne of our ancient Fatherland, with our earnest prayer that he may be blessed with health and strength to rule over his people for many long years, and that he may grant to our co-religionists who are subject to his sovereignty the same rights, privileges, and protection which His Majesty has evinced his desire to extend to the Persian Nation under the constitution which has been recently inaugurated in his Empire.

We are deeply sensible of the assurances conveyed to us, and the unmistakable proof already given by His Imperial Majesty of the interest he and his Government feel in the welfare of our co-religionists. The privilege of representation granted to them in the new Persian Parliament, and the nomination of Arbab Jamshed to a seat there has, as your Excellency is doubtless aware, evoked sentiments of gratitude from all Parsees. We trust that this is an earnest of the genuine solicitude for the welfare of the Zoroastrian subjects entertained by the Persian Government, and we beg humbly to represent through you to His Imperial Majesty that every measure of justice, of generous kindness, and, above all, of assured protection of their lives and property will be gratefully repaid by their increasing loyalty and devotion to His Majesty's throne and august person.

*H.* E. Mirza Khan in his reply expressed the pleasure afforded him to meet so many prominent members of the Parsee community and to receive their kind congratulations on the decoration conferred upon him by His Majesty King Edward, He went on to say that the Persian Government would not slacken in the endeavour to promote the welfare of his Imperial Majesty's Parsee subjects. The Shah regarded all his subjects with a friendly eye and treated them all as his children. The Parsees, the Ambassador added, had special claims on his Imperial Majesty's protection and regard.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JUNE 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J Anderson, IMS, B
Mr H A Lomas, B Cov
Mr E M Nanavutty, B Cov
Mr B A Collins, B Cov
Mr W Maude, B Cov
Mr J H Chase, B
Mr R Wordsworth, B
Mr M Remfry, B
Mr R Keore, B
Mr R C Paton, B
Mr E D Cockburn, B
Mr S P Flowerdew, B
Miss J H deSouza, B
Mr D D Murdoch, M Cov
Mr G W Lane, M
Miss C L Gillingham, M
Col E Glennie, R E
Col C F Grantham, 33 Cav
Lieut-Col G S Broome, 126 Baluch I
Lieut Col W O Moss, 114 Mah
Major H Bamfield, I M S
Major H H Dunlop, 20 Deccan H
Major C Duer, I M S, B, 8 mo M C
Major R G Turner, IMS, B study leave from 10-12-06 to 31-5-07
Major R H Maddox, IMS, B, study leave from 1-10-06 to 14-3-07
Major A A Howell, B, furl to 30-8-07
Capt A Fenton, IMS, B, study leave from 1-2-07 to 30-4-07
Mr J HW Dalrymple-Clark, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J H Chase, B, 4 mo M C, in continuation of privilege leave
Mr A C Dutt, M Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr G W Lane, M, 6 mo M C, in continuation of privilege leave

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Miss C L Gillingham, 3 mo M C, in continuation of privilege leave
Lieut-Col J Brodie-Mills, I C V D, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr F L Sprott, Bo, 7 days' furl
Capt J M Bruce, 87 Punj, 3 mo M C
Capt J C G Kunhardt, IMS, 2 mo M C
Capt M E L Bruce, I A, 2 mo
Lieut C Mullaly, 2 G R, 2 mo M C
Lieut A D Connor, 42 Deoli R, 2 mo M C
Lieut Hon A C Murray, 1-5 G R, 3 mo
Engineer T R Wakefield, RIM, to 20-11-07 on MC
Sub-Lieut F V Wilson, RIM 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A A Howell, B
Mr J M M Parker, B
Mr H D'A Innes, B
Mr E Long, B
Mr H F Wilkieson, M
Mr J B S Thubron, Bo
Major J Parker, 126 Baloch
Mr F L Sprott, Bo
Major G T Robinson, 33 Punj
Major L N Beatty, 31 Lrs
Lieut J O Airy, 114 Mah
Lieut A S Aguet, 127 Baluchis
Lieut M E Sinclair, 99 Lan

## SPORTING NEWS.

### FOOTBALL.

### The Harwood League.

Somewhat of a surprise was the result of the game yesterday on the Cooperage when the Y. M. C. A. met the Telegraph. The former by drawing with the Royal Scots "B" made a very good impression, and once more it is to the backs that credit is due for their unlooked for success now. Both back divisions defended well but the Y. M. C. A. halves were better than their opponents' though their forwards were by no means as good. The Telegraph forwards got away well and did most of the pressing but their delay in every occasion was to blame for the loss suffered by their side.

It was a fast game from beginning to end, the ball frequently changing from one goal to the other. Two corners, were secured at each end within a few minutes of the start and for the Y. M., H. Templeton could not quite head in and Edie over-ran at the other end. He gave to the inside left who gave out to Holman to send in a great shot which was cleverly saved at the expense of a corner which did no good a play continued even. The Y. M. were next at it and after two corners Pooler shot just to the right, and Roberts got away to be pulled up by Robbottom. A long kick by Edwards set Holman going and he put in an excellent run down the left wing followed by a good centre which found Cowper with a clear goal but he shot over. In saving and that shot by Cowper, Rose took too many steps and a free resulted in the goal mouth which was saved. A corner followed which was also cleared after a hot scuffle. Cowper tried another shot which was saved and the Telegraph had the better of the game, Edie missing a chance through waiting and two shots being rushed down from Cowper. Half time arrived with no score.

Each took a turn at attacking on resuming and the Telegraph inside left charged down a kick by Rose but the ball went to the left. Through H. Templeton the Y. M. came up, the two Telegraph backs rushed in but interfering with one another the ball passed them and G. Brewin got clear away with an open goal before him he could not very well miss. Seeming determined to equalise, the Telegraph came up, Greene doing well, but they played about far too much. A headed shot by Holman went to the left and the Roberts for the Y. M. gave Pooler a great chance. He shot but C. Templeton waiting almost in goal charged the custodian and was naturally pulled up for off-side. Kelly saved a dangerous Telegraph run and both G. Brewin and Roberts got away; the latter giving the former an easy chance he sent to the right. Edie and the right half kept the Y. M. defence busy till a long kick sent G. Brewin away but Edwards caught him up. He, however, fouled but the free did the Y. M. no good and the whistle sounding immediately after left the Y. M. C. A. winners as under:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 Goal.
Government Telegraph ..... Nil.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### Mud Sports.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 17th July, at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting) :—

1. Individual Tent Pegging. Horses. Members are informed that a supply of Competition Tent Pegging Spears are expected at the Gymkhana next week. Will those requiring spears kindly send in their names,

2 Jumping.—Ponies,

3. Counting House Stakes (Ladies' Nomination.) —Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a slip of paper with a sum of money required inscribed on it. They will then ride given course, hand horses over to syces and present the slips to their partners who will be provided with the necessary bullion to make the payments. Each slip will require totalling in order to ascertain amount required. Gentlemen, having received payment will sign slip legibly, mount and return over same course *bringing their slips with them.* Gentlemen may assist their partners.

Rider with correct amount to win, if not last in.

4. Pigsticking.

5. Living Aunt Sally (Ladies' Nomination,—Gentlemen will ride usual course to flag where syces will be standing. They will dismount, hand horses over to syces and run to chalk line, don top-hats which will be provided, and stand on line with backs to the ladies. The ladies, who will be standing a safe distance off, will be provided with tennis balls and they will endeavour to knock off their respective partner's hat. Immediately a gentleman has his hat knocked off he will at once remount and return over same course. Best time to win. Any movement on the gentleman's part tending to render his partner's task less difficult will be visited with disqualification.

6. Postillion Race.—Course round the trees. Horses need not necessarily be owned by riders.

7. Pony Scurry Handicap.

*N.B.*—It would much assist the judge and handicapper if riders in the Scurries would wear colours.

Entries for the Scurries should be received not later than Tuesday, and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

By kind permission of Col. E. M. Reed and Officers the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

Practice jumps, etc., are available on Monday and Saturday mornings.

### CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TEAM.

THE team selected to represent the Gymkhana "A" team in a cricket match to-day on the Gymkhana ground commencing at 2 30 p. m., is as follows :—Lieutenant Philbrich, Messrs. Milne, Lermit, Powell, Philipe, Baker, Burney, Sanderson, West Gillett, and Coombes.

### POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

### Farewell Dinner to Mr. Armstrong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

Last night a complimentary dinner was given at the Club of Western India to Mr. Sydney Armstrong who is retiring to England after many years' connection with Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds. The table was beautifully decorated with pink roses and creepers, the centrepiece being a handsome silver Hunt Cup kindly lent by Colonel Bull. In front of the guest of the evening was a hunting whip with the chong wound up, indicative of Mr. Armstrong's laying down his sceptre of office.

The company at table consisted of Lieutenant General Richardson in the chair, Colonel Bull, I.M.S., Mr. Burnly; Mr. R. C. E. Enthoven, Mr. Murray, Major Hinde, Mr. Majoribanks, Major Beville, Captain Light, Captain Holbrooke, Mr. Cecil Gray, Captain J. G. Greig, Major Butler, Captain Allen and Mr. Armstrong.

After dinner General Richardson proposed the "King-Emperor" and subsequently the health of the guest of the evening. He referred to Mr. Armstrong's long connection with Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds and to the great interest Mr. Armstrong had evinced in the kennel and in the field. "Mr. Armstrong," continued General Richardson, "had always rendered the greatest possible assistance to the hunt and equally great hospitality to the staff. The present Master, Colonel Bull, was one of the oldest members of the Hunt at present and as such probably knew more about what Mr. Armstrong had done for the Hunt than anybody else. He would, therefore, ask the Master to tell them what he knew of Mr. Armstrong's connection with the Hunt.' The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Colonel Bull said:—"President and Gentlemen,—To tell you of the early connection of Mr. Armstrong had with the Hunt would be similar to reciting reminiscences of his youthful days. It seems so many years since, shortly after I first came to Poona and took an interest in the Hunt, that I heard from our mutual friend of the wonderful doing of a neighbouring pack. I had not at that time met Mr. Armstrong, but our friend, well known in Poona in those days as 'Admiral' Whitehouse gave me many thrilling accounts of the doings of Mr. Armstrong's hunt. The hunting men of Poona had not then discovered, as far as I am aware, the excellent grass country between Chinchwad, Alandi and the Indriani river, and here Mr. Armstrong enjoyed undisturbed possession. Mr. Armstrong's pack were what was commonly known as Gazehounds, while the Poona pack was designated Small Hounds. As the Poona Staff were anxious to hunt in the Chinchwad country, it was evident that Mr. Armstrong's pack would have to go to the wall. Our Ambassador interviewed Mr. Armstrong and suggested that there was no room for two packs in the country and that he had better dispose of his pack. That occasion marked the sporting instinct so strongly developed in him and which every one who has since come into contact with him has not failed to notice. He immediately disposed of his pack—how I don't know—and the two countries were combined, Mr. Armstrong having cheerfully thrown in his lot with the opposition.

"Mr. Armstrong has ever since given his hearty support to the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds in the manner in which General Richardson has just told you. Farewells are always sad and this morning's hunt and this evening's entertainment have not been without a tinge of gloom as both have marked the day of Mr. Armstrong's retirement from his many years of sport and labour."

Mr. Armstrong replied briefly in thanking General Richardson and Colonel Bull for the observations they had made in regard to his connection with the Hunt, He was sorry, he added, that he had to part with the Hunt and he wished them continued good luck and great sport.

General Richardson presented Mr. Armstrong with a handsome Silver Bowl on behalf of the members of the Poona Hunt. It was long past midnight when the company broke up having bade goodbye to one of the most popular and sterling supporters of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds.

### THE WELLINGTON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### Won by the Manchesters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR JULY 12.

The finals in the Football Tournament for the Wellington Cup took place last evening at Wellington between the Dorset Regiment stationed at Wellington and the Manchester Regiment from Secunderabad. It was a well contested game. In the first half, both teams being successful in scoring a goal. After half time the match became exciting. The Manchesters played a plucky game and Collins, for their side, ran away with the ball and finally shot it into goal. The Dorsets attempted hard to score another goal but were unsuccessful. The match thus ended in favour of the Manchesters who carried off the Cup. Nearly all the Military teams in India sent in their picked teams.

### EXCISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

### Resolution of Government.

### INSPECTING AND PREVENTIVE STAFFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

A long Resolution of the Government of India is published upon a portion of the Excise Committee's report which deals with the question of staff necessary for the control and administration of Excise as well as for inspection and prevention. A separate communication will be addressed to the Governments of Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces on the improvement of their Excise establishments. The present Resolution expresses the conclusions of the Government of India upon the more general principles involved.

Regarding the status of Head of the Excise Department in each Province, the Government of India have no objection to the adopting by any Local Government of the first alternative suggested by the Committee, *viz.*, that a member of the Board of Revenue or the Financial Commissioner, as the case may be, should be constituted Excise Commissioner with the assistance of one or two superior inspecting officers. They do not, however, approve of the second alternative and are of opinion that where the Excise Commissioner and the Chief Revenue authority are separate functionaries, the former should be subordinate to the latter and not directly to the Local Government. The Government of India also lay down that as a general rule no one should be appointed an Excise Commissioner unless prepared to hold that office for three years without taking ordinary furlough.

Regarding the position of Land Revenue authorities in relation to the Department of Excise the Government of India accept the view that, however he may be recruited, the District Head of the Department should be under the control of the Collector occupying, in respect to him, the same position as the Superintendent of Police does in police work. They consider that his tenure should be continuous so far as possible and they do not regard it as desirable (differing on this point from the Committee) that Junior Civilians should be trained in Excise work by occasional appointment to the control of District Excise. The more suitable method of instructing these officers would be by the delegation to them of local control as Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Government of India approve :—(1) of the view that the Commissioners of Divisions should have no direct concern with Excise though they should be consulted on questions of policy both by the Collectors and by superior authority, and (2) of the rule in force in the United Provinces under which Cantonment Magistrates may, with the permission of the Commanding Officer, be placed in charge of Excise Revenue under Collector's superintendence, thus occupying the same position in the Cantonment as an officer in charge of Excise does in the rest of the district.

Regarding Preventive establishments the Government of India concur with the conclusions of the Committee as to the strengths required for the various Provinces and lay down that it is essential that officers who have to discharge responsible functions should be adequately paid; that those of the type of Sub-Inspectors should only be employed under adequate control and that peons and petty officers should be given no independent detective duties, but should be employed under direction for purposes of watch and ward and for similar unimportant services, while their numbers should be strictly limited to what is required for the performance of such duties,

The Government of India also concur with the Committee as to the proper relations between Preventive Staff and Police. The Government of India generally agree with the Committee's recommendations for amalgamating staffs for the excise of liquors, opium and hemp; also with such other cognate departments as salt; but they do not consider the recruitment of Excise Officers from Land Revenue or other unallied departments as expedient.

The Resolution concludes as follows :—The Government of India consider it expedient and desirable that Salt and Excise Departments, belonging to the same Local Government, should be amalgamated as has long been the case in Madras, and as has recently been accepted for Sind and as has been proposed to the Local Government in respect of Bombay proper and as it is understood is under consideration in Bengal. They do not, however, consider that any amalgamation should be attempted between Provincial Excise staff and Northern India Salt Department or that preventive work now done by that Department in the United Provinces and the Punjab should be handed over to Provincial Excise establishments which do not, at present, exist there on a thoroughly efficient footing.

The Government of India have reserved for separate consideration the remarks of the Committee regarding the appointment of an expert Officer to assist in co-ordination of Excise work in different provinces.

They commend for general acceptance the Committee's suggestions for the prevention of smuggling from Native States and for the check of illicit practices in British India.

THE Civil Veterinary Department is suffering a very serious loss in the retirement next October of Colonel Morgan who has long been in charge of this important service. Colonel Morgan recently received an extension until next May, but serious ill health prevents his remaining in India so long. His successor has not yet been appointed. The next senior in the Department appears to be Colonel Brodie, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

### Unsuccessful Government Appeal.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Shiva Adar and five others who were, in the beginning of July 1906, charged before Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with murder and abetment of murder, but were acquitted of the charge of murder. Accused No. 2, Ratna Adar was, however, found guilty of causing grievous hurt and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other five accused were found guilty of abetting Ratna, and were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 4, Jiba, wife of Ratna, was also found guilty of causing simple hurt to deceased and was sentenced to further rigorous imprisonment for one month, *i.e.* for two months in all. Government appealed from the Session Judge's order of acquittal. Mr. Branson with Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the appeal.

The accused were sent up to the Sessions Court, charged with having caused the death of Himatsing Jibhai by beating him with sticks and by strangling him on the morning of the 15th April 1906, in a field belonging to the accused, and with abetting each other in the murder of Himatsing. All the accused were related to each other, the first three being brothers, and No. 4 being the wife of No. 2. There had been a long-standing dispute about a mora tree between Himatsing and the accused. The Hospital Assistant's evidence was quite clear about the death of Himatsing. The skull was fractured into fourteen pieces, and there was strangulation, possibly caused by the putting of a stick crossways on the throat and pressing it at the ends. Himatsing was very cruelly and mercilessly beaten. The Sessions Judge was doubtful, however, if the accused or any of them intended that he should be killed, or that they, in the heat of the moment, had the knowlege that their action would kill the man. It was difficult, besides, to determine who caused the death, even if it was granted that it was intended to cause death. From the field the party came back to the village and the accused were arrested. The Sessions Judge acquitted the accused of the charge of murder, but convicted and sentenced them for the minor charges as mentioned above.

Government's appeal against the order of acquittal was based on the ground that the lower Court had erred under the circumstances of the case in holding that it was doubtful if the accused or any of them intended to cause death, or that they, in the heat of the moment, had the knowledge that their action would kill the man: the lower Court should have held that the medical evidence in the case left absolutely no doubt that the case at least fell under the second clause of section 300, Indian Penal Code. Further, it was argued that the Lower Court erred in holding that it was necessary to determine who caused the death, because all the accused were clearly guilty under the provisions of section 34 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in giving the Court's Judgment, said :—"We are of opinion that the appeal is barred by limitation, the period of six months prescribed in the Limitation Act having expired and it being more than one year since the case was disposed of in the Sessions Court. We have power to excuse the delay under section 5 of the Limitation Act. That section 'gives the Courts a discretion which, in respect of jurisdiction, is to be exercised in the way in which judicial power and discretion ought to be exercised upon principles which are well understood; the words *sufficient cause* receiving a liberal construction so as to advance substantial justice when no negligence, nor inaction, nor want of *bona fides* is imputable to the appellant.' (Krishna *vs.* Chathappan, I. L. R. 13 Madras, 269, page 271.) The question, therefore, is whether there has been negligence or inaction in this case on the part of Government. The affidavit of the District Magistrate shows that he notified intention to move for an appeal against the acquittal at the time of hearing of appeal of accused No. 2 to this Court. That appeal was filed in August 1906, and was dismissed *ex parte* on the 13th September 1906. This Court, at the time of dismissing it, passed an order that the record and proceedings in the case must be kept in this Court for four months. The District Magistrate states in his affidavit that thereupon he moved the Government for sanction to appeal against the acquittal for murder, that his recommendations, not being very clearly expressed, were misunderstood by Government; and they sanctioned an application for enhancement of sentence. The period of six months has been prescribed by the Legislature after taking into account the exigencies of official business and communication, and it should not be enlarged merely because the District Magistrate did not express himself clearly in recommending to Government that there should be an appeal against the order of acquittal for murder. That, however, is not a sufficient cause for the delay on the part of Government in filing this appeal. 'Delay in the filing of an appeal ought not to be excused unless there are special circumstances, namely, a misleading by the other side or itself, or some sudden accident which could not be foreseen, (1877 International Financial Society *vs.* City of Moscow Gas Company, VII, Chancery Division, page 241, and Law Reports (1907) in *re* Coles and Ravenshear, 1, K. B.) For these reasons we think the appeal ought to be dismissed as being beyond time."

## QUESTION OF EASEMENT.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday their Lordships the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a case in which one Talati Hachand Dwarkadas, original plaintiff and appellant, applied for execution of a High Court decree against Desai, the original defendant and respondent, in connection with a right of easement. Mr. T. K. Desai appeared for the appellant, and Mr. L. A. Shah for the respondent.

Plaintiff sued to recover possession of a certain Khadki adjoining his property and asked *inter alia* that a superstructure erected thereon by the defendant should be removed, together with certain walls that obstructed his right of way, and other easements. His principal claims were disallowed by the Subordinate Judge of Nadiad, who directed the defendant to remove a portion of one wall "sufficient to enable the plaintiff to place a door 4 feet wide and 7 feet high in his own land, between the post and the stone in the *padsali* for his way through the Khadki," and granted plaintiff an injunction restraining defendant from obstructing his right of way. Plaintiff appealed and the Appellate Court modified the decree by directing that the wall in question should be removed; and this decision was confirmed on second appeal. Defendant has now complied with the decree so far as relates to the removal of the wall, but has not taken away two posts that are imbedded in the wall and support the superstructure. The question then arose as to whether plaintiff's decree entitles him to have these removed. In appeal, this question was decided by the District Judge of Ahmedabad in the negative, "I do not think" remarked the District Judge, "that it can properly be said that the posts form any part of the wall in which they happened to be imbedded, and with which alone plaintiff's decree entitles him to interfere." On an exact and rigorous interpretation of the appellate decree, the District Judge held that plaintiff could claim no more than the removal of the wall, even though the space between the posts were considerably less. The posts stand on defendant's land and they in no way interfere with the placing by plaintiff of a door for his way out through the Khadki in dispute. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, passed an order declining to interfere with the decree of the lower Appellate Court, and dismissing the appeal with costs.

## A POOR UNFORTUNATE WIDOW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has disposed of the suit of Bai Jadaav, a widow of Tribhovan Naran and a person of unsound mind, who sued by her next friend, Tribhovan Moti, for the administration of her husband's estate, against Jadavji Damodar and others who were the trustees. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and Modi, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, appeared for the defendants. Tribhovan died in 1898 and left immovable property worth close upon eleven thousand rupees. Plaintiff complained that the first defendant and his co-trustees had not deposited Rs. 6,000, the interest of which was to be devoted, according to the directions given in the Will of the deceased, towards the maintenance of herself and her co-widow, Manekbai. Ornaments given for her use were taken away from her person. In their joint written statement the defendants averred that the suit had not been field *bona fide* in the interest of the poor unfortunate widow; that the Court had no jurisdiction; that there was misjoinder of causes; and that to plaintiff's brother, the amount of maintenance would be paid when he would be appointed guardian of the lunatic.

The Judge held that there was no misjoinder, and that the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The suit was referred to the Commissioner for the taking of the usual administration accounts of the estate.

## UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman has disposed of an application made by J. V. Dwyer against J. Phipps, in respect of the business carried on by them under the name of J. Phipps and Co., undertakers and sculptors, Byculla. The application was for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction restraining Phipps from collecting debts and realising assets. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ragoaya Bhimji and Nagindas, appeared for the plaintiff: the defendant appeared in person. The partnership was entered into for ten years, from 15th May 1906. The applicant-plaintiff said that the accounts-books had been kept under the direction of the respondent-defendant; and if a proper account were taken a large sum would be found due to him. Counsel read affidavits in support of the application and said it was clear from the documents that continuation of the partnership under the circumstances mentioned, was an impossibility: the appointment of a receiver and granting of injunction were the proper remedies at the outset. On being questioned, defendant said he had no objection to the appointment of a receiver, provided the person appointed was a stranger to the business. Counsel suggested the name of Mr. R. D. Settna as the Official Receiver. It was agreed to. Defendant was restrained by injunction from collecting debts or realising assets.

## THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the question of costs in the matter of the rule of "habeas corpus" relating to the girl Gulbai (12), in which Shantabai a widow and another were petitioners, and Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Barrister-at-law, and others were respondents. Details of the case have already been reported. The Judge said that what appeared to him unreasonable in this case was the great number and mass of affidavits put in: they seemed to be out of proportion to the importance of the case. The affidavits of Anant Ganesh, Michael Conceicao and Keshrinath Pakharde, were ordered to be entirely expunged. Half the charges of the affidavits up to 5th July were disallowed; the attorneys, in whose offices the affidavits were prepared, should have used some discretion. As regarded Mr. Kolaskar, his lordship was not inclined to place much reliance on the statements of his being innocent, and of his being mixed up in the affair, before and after the event entirely against his will. He must pay petitioners' costs. But his lordship must make some distinction about him. As the principal contest lay between the petitioners and the respondents, he absolved him from the payment of petitioners' costs after 21st June and up to 10th July. Petitioners were entitled to come to a hearing and to have the matter decided; they had certainly succeeded in showing that he was implicated in the matter. All allegations against Mr. Kolaskar and Mr. Shamrao Laad, of a personal character, were expunged.

## POLICE COURT.

### THE BURGLARY AT KAMATIPURA.

### Sentence of the Court.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sondia Hamir and Mahajan Moti were charged at the instance of Inspector Lewis with house-breaking by night and theft in a building, of property, valued at Rs. 629, belonging to Purshotum Velji, a grocer. It appears from the evidence that the complainant, who keeps a grocer's shop at Kamatipura 8th Lane, retired for the night at about 11 p.m., on the 2nd instant. At the time of retiring he closed the front and the back doors and secured them by fastening them from within. Early next morning he got up at 4 a. m., and on going to the back door he found it chained from outside. He lit a lamp and on examination of the premises he found that two boxes containing various articles of wearing apparel and ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 629, which were placed in this room were missing. On a closer examination he found that several bricks from the wall near the door post were removed, making a hole big enough to enable a man outside to put his hand within and unchain the door. Information was given to the police and Sub-Inspectors C. J. Shaw and Ryan succeeded in recovering the property and arresting the accused. The clue to the burglary was accidental. Police Jamadar Krishnaji Vithoo while investigating another matter came across the first accused. He was sitting in a goldsmith's shop at Falkland road in company of his mistress, named Rakhmi. The Jamadar put him a few questions and becoming suspicious took him into custody. The accused then gave certain information to the police and in consequence thereof No. 2 was arrested. On further investigation the police were able to recover most of the stolen property from various persons with whom it was either pledged or deposited. No. 2 pleaded guilty but No. 1 against whom there stood a record of six previous convictions pleaded not guilty. Upon the evidence before the Court and the statement of the second accused which was corroborated by other evidence, No. 1 was also found guilty. The Magistrate sentenced No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which to be in solitary confinement. He was further ordered to report his residence to the police for three years after his release. No. 2 was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DURING the present season 200,000 rabbits have been despatched from the Ashwater and Broadwood districts of Devonshire to London and Midland Counties Markets. On one farm quite recently nearly 2,000 were trapped in ten nights.

THE Directors of Brooke, Bond and Co., Ltd., have issued their Report and Balance Sheet for the financial year ended the 31st May, 1907, showing that the net profit for the year, after deducting Directors' Fees and all other charges amounts to £18,705 11s 3d., and with £840 12s. 10d. brought forward from last year, there is a sum of £19,546 4s. 1d. to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account. The Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; they also propose to transfer £200 to the Provident Fund, and to carry forward the balance of £3,751 9s. 9d. to next year's account.

## ELECTRIC TRAM COLLISION

### Coroner's Inquiry.

### TRAM DRIVER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The collision between an electric tram and a labour cart, which occurred on the Esplanade road on Thursday, resulted in the death of the cart driver. The details of the accident have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. G.F. Chalk, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquiry touching the death of the cart-driver, Khodabux Imam, when the following evidence was recorded :—

THE TRAM WAS GOING FAST.

Pandurang Narayen, the conductor in charge of the tram car, said that drivers had instructions to stop their cars at all the fixed stations. After the car had left the stopping station near the Floral Fountain witness heard a general cry from the passengers in the car. They wanted the car to be stopped, which was going very fast. They wanted to get down at the next station which was opposite the National Bank buildings. The conductor rang the bell as a signal to the driver to stop the car. But the driver did not stop it. The car was going fast at the time and after it had passed the station about ten feet, it collided with a bullock cart. After the collision the tram-car was stopped. Looking behind, the conductor noticed a bullock lying on the road just near the rails. The driver of the cart was also lying near the animal. The cart—one wheel off—was lying near by. It was laden with unpressed cotton bales; some of the bales also lay scattered on the road. The car was stopped about forty paces ahead of the point where the accident took place. It had passed one post and was stopped at half way near the other. The brake was applied after the accident. The witness could say so from the fact that the passengers in the tram-car were all thrown forward. Witness did not see the cart in front of the tram. He saw it for the first time after the tram car was brought to a stand-still.

Mr. Joseph Benjamin, a clerk in the service of Mr. E. A. Abraham an opium merchant, who happened to be on the landing of the French Bank buildings at the time of the collision said that he saw an electric tram coming from the Floral Fountain. He also noticed a bullock cart going in the same direction at the time. The car was going "full speed." It passed the stopping station in front of the National Bank premises. It had also passed one more post after the "station" pillar before it collided with the cart. The collision knocked down one of the bullocks. The cart was upset and the cotton bales therein were scattered. Witness could not say how the bullock cart got in the way of the tram car. The driver of the tram car was ringing the gong as the car was proceeding. The car only stopped between the second and the third post after the stopping station pillar. The cart was knocked over near the stopping station. There were eleven unpressed cotton bales in the cart and they protruded about four feet on both sides.

Khema Baboo, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji, who was standing near the National Bank premises said that he saw the bullock cart going towards Colaba. It was on the proper side of the road but close to the tram lines. He also saw the tram car coming from behind the cart. The tram car collided with one of the wheels of the cart. The cart had swerved aside to make way for a victoria to pass. This brought the cart in the middle of the road, on the rails. The collision would not have taken place if the cart had not swerved aside to make room for the victoria. The cart driver could not have seen the tram car coming from behind.

Jadau Jankee, a "ramosi" in the employ of Mr. Abraham, who was present at the time of the collision, said that the cart driver fell down on the ground after the accident. The cart was overturned and the driver was pinned to the ground under the yoke. He was lying senseless and was removed to Hospital.

Mir Alum *sealed* Mir Adum, tramway driver No 165 who was running the car, attended the inquiry at this stage. Being asked by the Coroner if he wished to cross-examine the witness, he said he had nothing to ask them.

Dr. H. A. Lafond, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, deposed to the deceased cart-driver being brought to the Hospital in a completely collapsed condition, and suffering from shock. He died subsequently. The Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock following the complete crushing of the right foot, and the injuries were such as might have been caused by his being knocked down and run over by an electric tram car or by a heavy weight falling on it.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-law, who happened to be near the National Bank of India at 1 p.m. on Thursday, said he saw a tram-car going towards Colaba at ordinary speed. It did not stop near the post where there was a notice board put up : "All cars stop here." It stopped about 50 paces after it passed the post and the bullock was knocked down. Witness saw the bullock cart before it was knocked down. The cart had just passed a distance of 15 to 20 paces from Ash lane and about 25 paces from stopping post. It was on the proper side of the road, nearer the tram lines. Witness saw two carriages near the place of the accident. Witness did not seen the actual collision. The cart was ahead of the tram-car; witness did not see it come nearer the l

# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen gave a garden party at Windsor on Saturday to about 8,000 guests.—The King of Siam arrived in London on the 21st. He spent Sunday at Windsor, and on Tuesday received the LL.D. from Cambridge University.—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse arrived in London on the 21st as King Edward's guests.—On Monday the King and Queen attended a ball at the Russian Embassy.—The King held a Levee on Tuesday at St. James's Palace, and on Wednesday visited the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Lincoln.

Cricket.—On Saturday Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 190, the South Africans defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 108, Yorkshire beat Essex by five wickets, and Lancashire beat Sussex by 307 runs. Middlesex drew with Surrey and Worcester with Somerset. On Wednesday Cambridge University beat M.C.C. by eight wickets, the South Africans beat Kent by two runs, and Yorkshire beat Somerset by an innings and 45. Surrey drew with Oxford University. Sussex with Warwick, and Notts with Lancashire.

Ecclesiastical.—Lord Halifax, presiding at the annual meeting of the English Church Union, defended the doctrine of the Real Presence, the "Hail Mary" and invocation of saints, prayers for the dead, and the primacy of the Pope.—The Duke of Argyll presided at the tenth annual meeting of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund.—Bishop Cabrera, head of the Spanish reformers, spoke at Exeter-hall on Tuesday.—Lord Kinnaird presided over a meeting in connexion with the Retirement of the Rev. F. B. Meyer from the pastorate to undertake work for the Free Church Council in various parts of the world.

Election.—Mr. J. C. Lardner (N.) has been elected unopposed for North Monaghan.

Ireland.—The directors of the Irish National League last week passed resolutions in accordance with the manifesto of the Irish Parliamentary party. Sinn Fein has promptly repudiated as inadequate the League's demands. Mr. Dolan, M. P., has resigned, and will contest his seat as a Sinn Fein candidate.

London County Council.—The Council has decided against the continuance of "living statuary" at music halls.—The Education Committee has approved a proposal for an open-air school for anæmic children in grounds lent by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society at Plumstead.—The Council's Electric Supply Bill has been thrown out by the House of Commons' hybrid committee.

Naval and Military.—The armoured cruiser Inflexible was launched on Wednesday at Clyde-bank.—A battle between Lord Lovat's force and Lord Tullibardine's has closed the first phase of the Scottish manœuvres.—The body of Lieutenant Caulfeild, one of the occupants of the military balloon sent up from Aldershot some weeks ago, has been found in the Channel.—The cruiser Pyramus, with Lord Northcote on board, went ashore on the Queensland coast on Sunday.—The annual meeting of the Legion of Frontiersmen was held on Monday, and that of the National Service League on Wednesday.

Oxford University on Wednesday conferred honorary degrees on Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, Sir E. Grey, the Archbishop of Armagh, Sir Evelyn Wood, the American Ambassador, "Mark Twain," Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and "General" Booth.

Parliament.—The Government's Army Bill was discussed in the House of Lords on the 25th and 26th.—In the House of Commons on the 20th there was some discussion on the supply of beer to the Navy by Meux and Co., Lord Tweedmouth being a large shareholder in that company. On the Colonial Office vote Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Churchill spoke on South African affairs. The Bill to amend the British North America Act was read a second time. Lord Robert Cecil withdrew a Bill which block d the discussion of the Prime Minister's House of Lords' resolution. In moving that resolution on the 24th the Prime Minister foreshadowed legislation to provide that if a Bill passed by the Commons were twice rejected by the Lords, the Commons might pass it over the Lords' heads. He also advocated quinquennial Parliaments. On the 25th the debate was continued by the Attorney-General and Mr. Churchill on one side, Mr. Lyttelton and Lord R. Cecil on the other. A Labour amendment, favouring the abolition of the House of Lords, was moved. This, after speeches by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Percy, and Mr. Asquith, was rejected on the 26th by 315 to 100, and resolution was carried by 432 to 147.

Polo.—Cambridge beat Oxford on Monday by 9 goals to 2.—The Freebooters, by beating Rochampton, have won the champion cup.

The Hampstead Tube Railway was opened on Saturday by the President of the Board of Trade.

The Lord Mayor presided on Wednesday over a meeting convened by the Bread and Food Reform League to inaugurate an "educational health and food campaign." Sir J. Crichton-Browne was among the speakers.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin and Sir W. Lyne reached Adelaide on Monday and Melbourne on Tuesday, and addressed meetings in both cities.

Canada.—Prince Fushimi has had an enthusiastic reception in British Columbia, whence he sailed on Tuesday for Japan.

Newfoundland.—Our Washington Correspondent says the prospects of a permanent settlement of the fishery question appear remote. A "modus vivendi" is probable for the pending season.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal Assembly last week Sir G. Farrar's motion condemning the Government's policy was defeated by 45 to 21.—Mr. J. B. Robinson says that the decision that the Chinese must leave gives no cause for alarm.—Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary, introduced the Education Bill on Tuesday.—The Natal Parliament was opened on Tuesday by the Administrator, who said that Ministers were prepared to discuss federation.—The Cape Colony Parliament was opened last week. The Governor's speech pointed to federation or "national union" as the only lasting solution of many important questions.—An organization is being started to push South African products in Great Britain and British goods in South Africa.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Tariff Arrangement with France is being negotiated.

Japanese in California.—The anti Japanese campaign in California continues.—The Chambers of Commerce in Japan are pointing out that manifestations of anti-Japanese feeling must injure commercial relations.

Shipping.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission is to investigate the affairs of the Hamburg-America Line, on a charge of maintaining monopolies in restraint of trade.

The Idaho Murder.—The defence of Haywood was opened on Monday.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—A Christian Socialist has been elected President of the Austrian Chamber.—The Ban of Croatia has resigned.

France.—Several grave incidents, including a mutiny, occurred last week in the rebellious South. On Sunday, however, M. Albert, the leader of the agitation, for whom a warrant was out, appeared in Paris and had an interview with the Prime Minister. The agitators' new Committee met on Thesday at Argelliers, M. Albert presiding, and decided to reject the Premier's terms.—The Government is sending 556 mutinous soldiers of the 17th Regiment to Tunis.—The Chamber last week gave the Ministry a vote of confidence by a majority of 104, and also passed the Bill against adulterating wine.—Our Correspondent says that the disturbances are not political, but are in the nature of a bread riot.—M. Albert has been actually forced by the Committee of Argelliers to surrender himself prisoner.

Germany.—Count von Posadowsky has resigned the Secretaryship for the Interior, and is succeeded by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von Moltke becoming Prussian Minister of the Interior.—The Japanese cruisers lately in England are visiting Kiel.—The *Cologne Gazette* has published a truculent article on the Anglo-Spanish and Franco-Spanish agreements.—Dr. Karl Peters's libel suit against the *Manchester Post* is being tried.

Italy.—A motor-car was wrecked last week and its five occupants—including Prince Pescara, the owner—were killed.—The Commission on the case of Signor Nasi has referred the ex-Minister for judgment to the Senate.

Morocco.—As a result of the disclosure regarding the annulled German contract and other scandals, several high officials in Tangier have been dismissed.

Russia.—The Zemstvoist Congress is being held in Moscow.—It is understood that the terms of a general treaty with Japan have been settled. The fishery agreement is published.—Terrorists in Wednesday attacked a Treasury van in Tiflis with bombs. Two policemen were killed, and the robbers got away with £34,000.

Turkey.—The troops of the Akabah garrison are said to be leaving for Yemen. Part of the Hodeida garrison is said to have refused to advance to the relief of Sana.—A fight between Turks and Armenians is reported.

Obituary.—General Sir E. Stanton; Sir John Hall; Major-General Sir J. Cresse; Capt. W. Hume; Canon W. H. Colmore; Mr. S. J. Waring; Mr. R. Asshetou, ex-M. P.; Mr. Joseph Knight.

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, June 25, in the course of the debate on the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill, Lord Roberts said:—Of the external problems the least difficult, perhaps, is that of the defence of Egypt. It might, of course, involve us in further complications; but, so far as the problem itself is concerned, I am inclined to think that, with the advantages of our naval position, and possibly with the assistance of troops from India, the expeditionary force would be able to defend Egypt. But when we come to the defence of India we come to a very different problem. It is true that no very immediate danger may threaten the frontier of India; but in dealing with military schemes which may take ten or fifteen years even to bear fruit it is the future and not the immediate moment that we must consider. What would the defence of the Indian frontier involve? To begin, with as soon as the danger became at all real we should require to reinforce our Indian Army to the strength necessary to make good our preliminary dispositions. But that requirement would at once bring us to face to face with one of the inherent defects of Mr. Haldane's scheme; for it would be impossible to secure that reinforcement without recourse either to a general mobilisation, which for diplomatic or domestic reasons we might wish to avoid, or else to the special mobilisation made possible by the use of Section A of the Reserve—a device which Mr. Haldane's scheme proposes to extend, but which inevitably involves the disorganisation of the arrangements for the general mobilisation which might be expected at any moment. The difficulty would be precisely the same as the one with which we were confronted in South Africa in the summer of 1899, with what unfortunate results your lordships are well aware. That element of strategic flexibility so essential for so widely scattered an empire as ours can only be provided by a force, not necessarily large, which does not require mobilisation, or the mobilisation of which, at any rate, does not interfere with the arrangements for mobilising the main field force. But even if that difficulty could be got over, what would be the position at the outbreak of war? Counting the Expeditionary Force and the Indian Field Force as one army, we should have 300,000 men at the front, and for the first few months that might be sufficient. But I do not understand that any provison has been made for the simultaneous supply of drafts to the 50,000 or more British soldiers in the Indian Field Force, upon whom the brunt of the opening weeks of the campaign would fall; and if the special contingent is to supply their needs as well, then the six months allowed by Mr. Haldane for training must be reduced to four and a half months, or even less, for after that time our Army of 300,000 would rapidly being to shrink. But what would our opponents be doing? Can any one who has followed the course of the Manchurian campaign doubt that it would be perfectly possible for Russia to bring 500,000 or 600,000 men against us on the Indian frontier within the first year of the war, and keep them in the field almost indefinitely? How should we meet that army with a diminishing force of barely half the strength? Mr. Haldane speaks optimistically of his Territorial Army as of a great reservoir of power—a potential source of expansion—from which voluntary patriotism might inspire not only individuals but whole brigades and even divisions to volunteer for imperial service. In the first place the reservoir will not be ready to supply any drafts whatever at the front for at least six or seven months after the arrival of the Expeditionary Force—in other words, for some two months after the Army in the field has begun to waste. Consequently by the time the reservoir is ready 40,000 or 50,000 drafts may be wanted simply in order to bring that Army back to its original strength of 300,000, while 20,000 a month or more would be required to maintain it at that strength. Is it possible, my lords, that a Territorial Army of 300,000 men could do that, and then go on and furnish a sufficient number of organised units to expand the Field Army up to the strength of the 500,000 or 600,000 men required to deal with the forces we would have to encounter?

OPIUM.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 24, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a notification recently published in the province of Chi li, telling the poppy farmers to go on with their cultivation of poppy, and pointing out that the suppression of opium would cause great loss of revenue; and whether he had any official information that the Chinese Government would take any really effective steps to put down opium-smoking if the Government of India restrict their export of the drug.

Mr. Runciman, replying for Sir E. Grey, said: My right hon. friend's attention has been called to the notification issued by the Opium Tax Bureau of Chi-li, which is doubtless that referred to by the hon. member. Although it urges the farmers not prematurely to stop the cultivation of opium it states that a time limit of ten years exists, within which opium cultivation must cease, so that it is not actually in disagreement with the terms of the Imperial decree. With regard to the second part of the hon. member's question, my right hon. friend is unable at present to offer an opinion as to whether the regulations which have been issued will prove successful or not.

LAND SOLD FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE IN MADRAS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: What proportion of the land sold during the last year for which returns have been received, for arrears of revenue in the Madras presidency, is irrigated and what proportion unirrigated, and what is the average assessment of the holdings in question; whether he has any official reports showing that such holdings are taken up as a speculation and practically abandoned whenever rains fail, and that the subsequent sale of such holdings in order to the correct maintenance of Government records in this behalf is an advantage to the registered proprietors, who thereby escape liability for the assessment.

Mr. Morley: The figures for 1905 1906 are:—Dry land sold, 19,906 acres. Average assessment, nine-tenths of a rupee. Irrigated land sold, 6,463 acres. Average assessment, 4 3-5 rupees. With reference to the last part of the question I would refer the honourable member to the report for Madras forming one of the papers appended to Lord Curzon's Land Revenue Resolution of Jan 16, 1902. The practice mentioned by my honourable friend is there stated to be one of the causes of sales of poor and valueless land for arrears of revenue.

NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC INDIGO.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the results attained by the experiments made at Cawnpore as to the relative merits of natural and synthetic indigos, the publication of which might be of advantage to the native industry and the natural dye.

Mr. Morley: A full account of the experiments is given by Mr. C. Bergtheil, of the Bengal Agricultural Department, in the "Indian Trade Journal" of April 11, 1907. He reports that the experiments, so far as they went, were favourable to the natural indigo as a dye for woollen piece-goods but that they required to be repeated and supplemented by other experiments before a definite judgment could be formed. It is understood that experiments will be carried out by the Agricultural Department of Bengal.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN ON TEA GARDENS.

Mr. Hicks Beach asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether reports have yet been received from the officers appointed in Bengal and in Eastern Bengal and Assam to inquire into the subject of the education of children on tea gardens; and what steps have been taken in regard to this matter in Madras and the Central Provinces.

Mr. Morley: As regards Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Reports are being considered by the Government of India in consultation with the local governments. There are no tea estates in the Central Provinces. In Madras the area under tea is less than 1,000 acres, and I am not aware that any special measures are necessary to secure the education of children. Of course the ordinary primary schools of the country are open.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

On Tuesday, June 25, Mr. A. H. Scott asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that Lala Lajpat Rai has for many years devoted his time and private means to social and religious reforms, and that during the famine of 1900 he exerted himself to relieve distress; and, if so, whether he can point to anything in this gentleman's antecedents to justify his being regarded as a danger to the State.

Mr. Morley: It may be quite true that Lala Lajpat Rai may have done all that my hon. friend says. But I think my hon. friend will see that Lala Lajpat Rai cannot on that account expect immunity in the case of later action, which constitutes him a danger to the State.

Sir H. Cotton: May I ask whether Lala Lajpat Rai has only made two political speeches in the Punjab during the last year, and that in neither of them was there anything seditious?

Mr. Morley: I think my hon. friend will see that notice ought to be given of that question.

THE TARIFF ON BRITISH BEER IN INDIA.

On Wednesday June 26, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Indian Government to impose an increased tariff on British beer entering India, the result of which will be that his Majesty's British troops in India and Burma will have to pay an increased price for British beer.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Indian Excise Committee have recommended that the existing Indian duty of 1d. per gallon on beer (imported as well as locally produced) should be raised to 2d. The Government of India are considering the recommendation.

REPORT OF THE FACTORY COMMITTEE.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the report of the Factory Committee has been received from the Government of India; whether its recomendations will involve any legislation; and whether it is intended to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, on which the commercial interests affected will be represented, to consider the report before any action is determined on.

Mr. Morley: The report has been received and is being printed for presentation to Parliament. In the resolution appointing the committee the Government of India stated that the inquiry would be a preliminary one, and that, if it showed the existence of abuses, a representative commission would be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical change in the present factory law were made.

LAND REVENUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state, for each district in the Punjab, the amount of land revenue assessed on it in 1855 and at each new settlement since that year, noting the districts that have been added to or taken from the Punjab Province since 1855.

Mr. Morley: I am in communication with the Government of India regarding the preparation of a return of the land revenue assessment of the districts of the Punjab from 1855 to date, which will give the information desired by the honourable member. I propose to lay it upon the table.

THE RIOTS AT COCANADA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the action of Major Kemp, local district surgeon at Cocanada, who assaulted and severely injured a Madhwa student, and subsequently dragged him to the police station handing him over to arrest for having said Bande Mataram on the high road: whether the student on regaining consciousness and asking for medical help was refused; whether as a result of this conduct, the excited people attacked the English club, leaving it in ruins; whether the district magistrate was also attacked and that serious unrest is apprehended, sixty Reserve having to be sent from Rajahmundry; and, if so, what steps will be taken to allay the unrest and in the matter of Major Kemp's action.

Mr. Morley: I have seen a report from the district magistrate to the effect that a boy who shouted Bande Mataram and put out his tongue at Capt. Kemp was chastised by that officer. I am not aware that the boy was ever unconscious, and it is not the case that medical assistance was refused, for, at the request of his father, the assistant surgeon was sent to see him. In the attempt to wreck the English Club the district magistrate was injured while endeavouring to restore order. Fifty two persons have been sent up for trial, and additional police have been stationed at Cocanada. So far as I am aware, no further special measures are thought necessary.

# THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

## His Majesty's Busy Day.

Throughout the country and the Empire to-day there were celebrations of the birthday of the King, London and other great cities being gay with flags in honour of the occasion.

To-day was a busy one for his Majesty. He began the morning by riding out to the Horse Guards Parade to witness the Trooping of the Colour, returning to Buckingham Palace at midday. He motored before lunch to Sandown Park. He was back in London at six o'clock, when he inspected the Honourable Artillery Company and presented a number of Long Service Medals.

At the Trooping of the Colour upon the Horse Guards Parade his Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Andrew of Greece, the grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke Boris of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian, and Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of Bikanir.

The Queen, Princess Victoria, the Princess of Wales, accompanied by her two sons, Princess Patricia of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and other Royal ladies viewed the ceremony from a window of the London District Office.

The parade ground presented a spectacle of remarkable brilliancy. To the left of the entrance from the Horse Guards the Household Cavalry were drawn up. Next to them the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards in crimson and gold attracted the eye. Opposite, and to the right, the line of the Scots Guards and the Coldstreams completed the hollow square in which the troops were drawn up.

Close to the entrance from the Horse Guards were a select detachment from various regiments of the Indian Army, whose uniforms lent further distinction to the colouring of the scene.

A great crowd had assembled at all points of the ground open to the public, and the Mall was crowded with sightseers for the Royal procession. A strong force of police, the great majority of whom were wearing medals, assisted the military orderlies in keeping the ground.

An advancing roar of cheering from the direction of the Mall announced the approach of the King's procession, the horsemen riding up to a point opposite the levee room, where each in turn saluted the Royal ladies.

The King wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, the Prince of Wales was in the uniform of a Colonel of the Hussars, Prince Andrew of Greece was in Grecian military uniform and Prince Christian was in the uniform of a Field-Marshal.

The Royal salute having been given, the King inspected the line, the band meanwhile playing the inspection slow march "Triumphant."

Subsequently the Trooping of the Colour was performed.

This was followed by the march-past in slow and quick time, after which the guard was marched to Buckingham Palace.

# MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir Oliver Lodge has received the following letter from Mr. Chamberlain:—

"My dear Principal,—Thanks for your note of welcome, it has been a great disappointment to me to be kept away from the annual meeting of the Council of the University, but I am getting better, although recovery is very slow.

"I have followed the political situation with great interest, and have been surprised and encouraged to find how much progress has been made in my enforced absence from public work. I think people generally may be induced by the recent conference to see what I have long seen—the necessity of drawing closer to the Colonies unless we would drift apart, and probably by the next conference, in 1911, they will be prepared to make whatever sacrifice is necessary in order that the British Empire may be in fact what it has been so long in theory.

"That closer union will make for our common prosperity and for the peace of the world is my firm conviction, and I shall think my life well spent if I can say that any anxiety in this respect is shared by the majority of my fellow-countrymen. With all good wishes and renewed thanks, I am yours very truly.

"J. CHAMBERLAIN."

ORGANS are to be supplied to warships carrying chaplains. Four new cruisers are to have them at once. The change is regarded by the Admiralty as desirable in the spiritual interests of sailors. It is thought that the organ will give a more impressive setting to the daily services on board ship than the accompaniment of the ship's band.

# THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

## England, France, and Spain.

### TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Paris, June 25.—The Notes exchanged between France and Spain last month were distributed to the members of the two Chambers to-day in the form of a Yellow-book.

The following is the text of the "declaration of the French Government" handed to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris by M. Pichon on May 16. It is as follows:—

Animated by the desire to contribute by every possible means to the preservation of peace, and convinced that the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* and the rights of France and Spain in the Mediterranean and in that part of the Atlantic that washes the coasts of Europe and Africa must efficaciously serve to attain that end, while being profitable to the two nations, who are moreover united by bonds of secular friendship and community of interests, the Government of the French Republic desire to convey to the knowledge of the Government of his Catholic Majesty the declaration of which the tenor follows in the firm hope that it will contribute not only to strengthening the good understanding that so happily exists between the two Governments, but also to serve the cause of peace. The general policy of the Government of the French Republic in the above-mentioned regions has for its object the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, and in conformity with that policy this Government is firmly resolved to protect intact the rights of the French Republic over its insular and maritime possessions situated in the said regions. In case new circumstances should arise which in the opinion of the French Government were of a nature either to modify or to contribute to modify the territorial *status quo* this Government will enter into communication with the Government of his Catholic Majesty, in order to place the two Governments in a position to confer with each other, if it is deemed desirable, on the measures to be taken in common.

An identical "declaration" (*mutatis mutandis*) in Spanish was handed to M. Pichon the same day by the Spanish Ambassador in Paris.

The text of the Anglo-Spanish agreement was published in London on Tuesday. It takes the form, in the words of the official parliamentary paper in which its terms are set forth, of "Notes exchanged with the Spanish Government respecting the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in the Mediterranean and the East Atlantic Ocean." There are altogether two Notes. The first, which is dated from the Foreign Office on May 16 of the present year, is from Sir Edward Grey to M. de Villa Urrutia, the Spanish Ambassador in London, and the second, which bears the same date, is from the Spanish Ambassador to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The full text of Sir Edward Grey's Note is as follows:—

Foreign Office, May 16, 1907.

Your Excellency,—Animated by the desire to contribute in every possible way to the maintenance of peace, and convinced that the preservation of the territorial *status quo* and of the rights of Great Britain and Spain in the Mediterranean, and in that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the shores of Europe and Africa must materially serve this end, and is, moreover, to the mutual advantage of the two nations bound to each other by the closest ties of ancient friendship and of community of interests;

The Government of his Britannic Majesty desire to lay before that of his Catholic Majesty the following declaration of policy, in the confident hope that it will not only still further strengthen the good understanding so happily existing between them, but will also promote the cause of peace:—

The general policy of the Government of his Britannic Majesty in the regions above defined is directed to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, and in pursuance of this policy they are firmly resolved to preserve intact the rights of the British Crown over its insular and maritime possessions in those regions.

Should circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Government of his Britannic Majesty would alter or tend to alter, the existing territorial *status quo* in the said regions they will communicate with the Government of his Catholic Majesty in order to afford them the opportunity to concert, if desired, by mutual agreement the course of action which the two Powers shall adopt in common.—I have, &c., E. GREY.

GERMAN VIEW.

Berlin, June 25 (*Morning Post*).—The German semi-official view of the Agreements that have recently been concluded by Great Britain, France, and Spain now that the full text has been published, is that they do not impinge the interests of other countries.

Germany in particular, says the *Cologne Gazette*, is in no way interested in the question of the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Western basin of the Mediterranean and in the Eastern portion of the Atlantic, and is thus not in the slightest degree affected by the Agreements. The Rhenish organ adds: "The reasons which have induced England, France, and Spain to conclude an Agreement for the protection of a territorial possession which, as far as can be seen, is exposed to no menace, is still incomprehensible. If, however, those countries consider it necessary nevertheless to insure themselves in such a manner, that is an affair which concerns only themselves." The *Cologne Gazette* acknowledges that the English Press has treated the matter from the first strictly in accordance with the text of the Agreements, but it blames the French Press from indulging in exaggerations which, though not actually giving the Agreements a pronounced anti-German character, yet excited the suspicion that they were based on feelings unfriendly to Germany.

The *Vossische Zeitung* has in vain endeavoured to discover the real object of the Agreements, and wonders whether they do not contain secret clauses. Most of the other Berlin papers conform with the views expressed by the *Cologne Gazette*, though several suggest that the three contracting Powers have undefined designs on Morocco, in which Germany is not to participate. The general opinion is, however, that the Treaty of Algeciras is sufficient security for the maintenance of the integrity of that country.

# RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE FISHERY AGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg, June 21 (*Times*).—It is understood that the terms of a general treaty between Russia and Japan, as well as the specific conventions regarding commerce and the Manchurian railway, have been settled and will be signed shortly. The protocol of the fishery convention has already been signed in order to avoid delay in view of the opening of the fishery season.

According to the *Novoe Vremya*, the principal outlines of the fishery agreement are as follows:—Russia undertakes to grant to Japanese subjects the right of catching and preparing all kinds of fish and marine produce, with the exception of otters and seals, along the whole extent of the coasts of the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk, likewise in Behring Strait. All rivers and thirty-four inlets are excepted from the operation of the convention. The rights of fishing must be secured by definite concessions, which will be put up to public auction, the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok being notified at least two months beforehand. Each concession confers the right, not only of catching but of preparing fish, boarding smacks, repairing craft and implements, and constructing smoking and salting sheds. Japanese concessionaires will pay the same rents for fisheries and buildings as those paid by Russian subjects but Russia agrees to levy no export taxes on fish intended for Japan. The Japanese further possess the right of employing Japanese labour for the preparation of fish except at the mouth of the Amur, and are exempt from regulations affecting the coasting trade. In all other respects they are subject to Russian laws and regulations. The convention is concluded for a period of twelve years.

The *Novoe Vremya* points out that the Japanese have already secured ninety per cent. of the concessions, having outbid the Russians owing to the cheapness of Japanese labour. The concessions fetched 160,000 roubles (£10,000), instead of 50,000 roubles (£5,000) as expected. The *Novoe Vremya* expresses alarm at this peaceful invasion of the Russian littoral.

# THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, June 21.—The list of the members of the four special committees of the Conference, as nominated by the plenipotentiaries of the different Powers was issued at the office of the Secretary-General to-day. The committees contrast with those of the Conference of 1899 in respect of their size, the first committee having 100 members, the second 88, the third 94, and the fourth 97. The members of the committees of the former conference averaged some 45, but, owing to the inclusion of the South American Republics, the present conference is numerically nearly twice as strong as its predecessor.

The United States have the largest representation on each of the committees.

The British members of the first committee are, in addition to Sir Edward Fry, who is an honorary president, Sir Henry Howard, Lieut.-General Sir Edmond Elles, and the naval delegate, Capt. C. L. Ottley. On the second committee the British members are Sir Edward Fry, Lord Reay and Sir Edmond Elles. Great Britain is represented on the third committee by Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ernest Satow, and Capt. Ottley; and on the fourth committee, of which Sir Ernest Satow is a vice-president, by Sir Edward Fry, Lord Reay, Sir Edmond Elles, and Capt. Ottley.

The special committee of the conference dealing with arbitration and international commissions of inquiry met on Saturday morning (June 22) under the presidency of M. Bourgeois. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein submitted on behalf of Germany two proposals—one for certain modifications of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international conflicts, and a second dealing with the German proposal for a High Prize Court of Appeal. Sir E. Fry, on behalf of Great Britain, submitted also a proposal for a High Prize Court of Appeal. Proposals were submitted on other subjects by the French and American delegates. Two sub-committees were appointed to deal with these proposals. M. Bourgeois delivered an interesting opening address on the subject of arbitration.

The Hague, June 23 (Reuter).—The proposal of Baron Marshall von Bieberstein regarding prizes of war sets forth pro isions concerning prize jurisdiction in general stating that when the validity of a capture has been recognised by a national Prize Court, the vessel and cargo may be disposed of according to the law of the capturing country, but that, where the capture is declared invalid by the national tribunal, the vessel must be restored and damages or an indemnity must be paid. The proposal goes on to say that a Supreme Prize Court will be established at the outbreak of a naval war, to receive claims against the findings of national tribunals. If several Powers are at war, a Supreme Prize Court will be established for each pair of opposing Powers. The seat of the Supreme Court will be The Hague, and the Court will consist of two admirals and three members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The Court will dissolve at the conclusion of hostilities, but not until all questions of prizes have been settled definitely.

The second committee, which has to deal with the usages of war, met on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of M. Beernaert (Belgium) and appointed two sub-committees to consider various proposals of which notice was given.

Sir Ernest Satow, on behalf of the British delegation, announced a proposal concerning the employment of submarine mines, and eventually a proposal relating to floating mines.

The first Chinese delegate declared the unreserved acceptance of the emblems of the Red Cross by China.

Turkhan Pasha (Turkey) stated that he might eventually make a declaration on this subject in the second sub-committee. Later on it was announced that the Turkish delegation intend to retain the crescent instead of the cross as the emblem of the Geneva Convention for sea, as at present for land warfare.

It is understood that the British proposal relative to floating mines is intended to obviate the recurrence of the situation which prevailed in the Yellow Sea during and long after the Russo-Japanese war.

# RUSSIA.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, June 21 (*Times*).—Anticipations that the third Duma may be Opposition in character find a responsive echo even in organs of such opposite views at the *Novoe Vremya* and the *Retch*. Impressed by the possibility of an Opposition victory, the *Novoe Vremya* shows a tendency to display a greater respect for the Octobrists, whom it recently abandoned in favour of the reactionary parties. The *Retch* reminds its readers that in 1890 the Government placed the landowners in control of the Zemstvos, under the belief that the predominance of the peasant vote would be dangerous, yet the measure led to the victory of the Opposition and to the eventual Zemstvoist constitutional movement. In the new electoral law the peasants are also subordinated to the landowners. The *Retch* thinks this measure may have similar results.

The apprehension that dissolution would entail a recrudescence of repressive measures is already justified. By an imperial ordinance the Governors of nine northern provinces have been given dictatorial powers. The earlier information regarding the arrest of all the fifty-five Social Democratic deputies is partially unconfirmed. The majority have been released. Ten of the sixteen principal accused are in prison, two are in Finland, one is abroad, and the whereabouts of the other three is unknown, among them being M. Ozol.

# SCENES AT A MURDER TRIAL.

## Mother's Ordeal.

Interest was intense to-day in the trial of Carlos Waddington for the murder of Balmaceda, secretary to the Chilian Legation at Brussels and his sister's betrayer. Both the prisoners' parents gave evidence.

There was a sympathetic silence in court when Senor Waddington a tall slight man of advanced years, entered and bowed to the president. Carlos trembled violently at the sight of his father, and watched him intently and with bowed head.

Senor Waddington told his sad story quietly, and with much moderation. He acknowledged his first belief in Balmaceda's honesty with a simple pathos that moved the whole court. He recounted the details of the dead man's duplicity an told how Balmaceda threatened to shoot him when he refused to consider a proposal concerning his daughter which he looked upon as an insult.

When he first spoke to Balmaceda about his intentions to his daughter, Balmaceda insolently replied "That is nothing to you" Baldaceda's uncle afterwards said to witness, "If you consent to his marriage to your daughter, Balmaceda will tire of her. If you refuse he will be like a sleuthhound, and nothing will turn him from the pursuit of her."

Senor Waddington then proposed a two years' probation, but discovered the lovers' guilty secret immediately afterwards. He affirmed that Carlos knew nothing of the secret.

A thrill passed through the crowded hall when Senora Waddington stole in, a pathetic figure dressed in deep black, with haggard face and hair that has turned white in the last few months. With tottering steps she advanced toward the president, stooping to look long at her son in the dock. The prisoner burst into tears.

A TERRIBLE INTERVIEW.

In trembling tones Senora Waddington told all the pitiful story, describing the last dreadful scene when Balmaceda announced his immediate departure for Chili, refused marriage with Adela Waddington, and taunted daughter and mother, declaring that he would make the girl a byword in Chili and in Belgium, and would ruin her family. Balmaceda demanded to see Senor Waddington, who was upstairs. Knowing that Balmaceda was armed, Senora Waddington prevented their meeting. Balmaceda turned as he was leaving the house with an insulting laugh, saying: "After this you'll scarcely invite me to dinner to-night, I suppose."

Senora Waddington then related the arrival of Carlos and the terrible condition in which he found his sister and herself. Carlos snatched a revolver and rushed off.

Asked by the President if she could not have prevented his doing so, the mother replied sobbing: "My daughter was fainting, my heart was broken. I could do nothing but fall on my knees and pray."

As the cruel moment when the mother was obliged to acknowledge her daughter's fault tears came to the eyes of all. She left the court weak and trembling after her terrible ordeal.

Mr. Bonnevie, retained by Balmaceda's family spoke for four hours and will speak all to-morrow morning. He drew a picture of Balmaceda as a mode of virtue, entirely led away by a designing girl. He described Senora Waddington's "free manners till the prisoner grew red with rage and shame.

Turning to Carlos, Mr. Bonnevie reviled him, saying: "You are the cause of all the misfortune and all the trouble. You, the assassin, have robbed devoted parents of an adored son."

He insinuated that all the defence's witnesses were bribed, and called on the prisoner to repent, repeating that he alone was the cause of the ruin of the two families.

# WARSHIP FOUND UNDER SEA.

The discovery a day or two ago of the wreck of an old war brig embedded in the sand within 200 yards of the shore at Hussein Dey, near the town of Algiers, had aroused much interest. The Admiralty has sent divers to investigate.

Opinion is divided as to whether the brig belonged to the British fleet which appeared off Algiers in 1815, or is an Algerian corsair. The clearness of the sea enabled those on surface to catch sight of the form of the ship embedded in the sand at the bottom.

The Government divers discovered twenty heavy guns and others of smaller calibre in pure bronze. All were encrusted with a thick layer of limestone. Several muskets, similarly heavily coated were brought to the surface. When the coating was broken away with hammers, they were found to be flintlock muskets, such as were used in the early years of the nineteenth century. Though the authorities are unable to identify the nationality the vessel is either British or Spanish.

There are recollections of a British war brig, probably a privateer, going ashore off Mustapha in 1812, and being wrecked with all hands.

A LETTER has just arrived at Mitcham by post which had been posted by a soldier in South Africa in February 1900. It was to his mother, informing her that he had had his left leg off by a shot near Ladysmith. The crippled soldier himself took the letter in


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YOUNGS

## THE ATTACK ON THE LORDS.

THE Prime Minister on June 21 opened his attack on the Lords by moving the resolution of which he gave notice some days previously. It affirms the necessity of restricting by law the power of the Lords to alter or reject Bills, so as to secure that "within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail." In making his proposal Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman gave an outline of the plan the Government intends to propose to the House of Commons in some future session. It may thus be summarised :—

1. In the event of disagreement between the two Houses on a Bill passed by the Commons a conference to be held under statutory provisions between members appointed in small equal numbers by the two Houses. The proceedings of the conference to be private, and the object negotiation to secure a common measure of agreement which the Government might find itself able to adopt.

2. If the conference be unproductive the same or a similar Bill to be introduced in the Commons, at the discretion of the Government, after a substantial interval—perhaps six months, except in cases of great urgency—passed through all its stages under "limitations of time," and sent up to the Lords.

3. Should the Lords still feel unable to agree a second conference to be summoned.

4. If the second conference prove unavailing the second Bill to be reintroduced, passed swiftly through all its stages in the Commons, and sent to the Lords, with the intimation that unless passed in that form it would be passed "over their heads."

5. In the event of the Lords still declining to pass the Bill there would be a third conference.

6. If the third conference failed the Bill would be passed "over the heads" of the Lords.

7. Quinquennial Parliaments to be established to prevent an "effete" Government carrying things with a high hand under the new plan.

Founding himself upon the famous precedents of 1628 and 1860, the Prime Minister said the Government desired to make sure before any further steps were taken that it had the House of Commons behind it. Then he dealt with the constitutional question. The supremacy of the people was, he said, admitted in theory even by the House of Lords, and unless Parliament was going to fall back upon "some foreign method," such as the Referendum or the mandate or the plebiscite, there was no course open but to recognise ungrudgingly the authority residing in the House of Commons, and to accept the views of the nation as represented within the walls of that House. If, he added, the authority to speak for the nation was to be usurped by the non-elected House, our representative institutions must hold a secondary place. There was a contemptuous reference to "these mysterious intuition and divinations which enable the Lords to keep in touch with the electors," and then came a bitter attack on Mr. Balfour. The leader of the Opposition, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, had affected to dispose of the other House for the purpose of dominating the Commons in a manner without precedent. Here Mr. Balfour smilingly intervened with the request that any statement of his containing a claim of the kind should be quoted. The Prime Minister said it was in the month of December, but when he was again asked "What statement?" he made no reply. Loud and protracted cheers were raised by the Ministerialists when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman went on to accuse the Opposition leader of "treachery" in calling on the Lords to override the Commons, and again when he declared that Mr. Balfour's course left no room for doubt that the Second Chamber was being utilized as "a mere annexe of the Unionist Party." Cheers changed to laughter when he added that in their action of the Trades Disputes Bill the Lords made "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness" with a view of maintaining themselves in their own habitation. The Prime Minister described as a "fantastic doctrine" the claim of the Lords to refer the House of Commons to the country, and declared that it amounted to a usurpation of the royal prerogative. Then he disclosed the main lines of the legislative proposal, shortly stated above, which is eventually to be made by the Government. Resounding cheers from the Liberals, mingled with some Opposition laughter, greeted the announcement that in the event of final disagreement a controverted measure would be passed "over the heads" of the Lords. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman claimed that the plan suggested gave ample opportunities for discussion and left no opening for hasty or arbitrary action. Perhaps he said the opportunities for discussion were "too ample," and the phrase was repeated, like an echo, by one of his supporters. The suggestion as to quinquennial parliaments was received by the Liberals with somewhat faint cheers, frequent elections, involving large expenditure, being apparently not very popular among them. The Prime Minister expressed the strongest objection to the Referendum, and he ended by summing up the policy of the Government in the words: "The Commons shall prevail."

Mr. Balfour, in stating the Opposition view, said the Prime Minister's last words indicated sufficiently the difference between them. The Government view was that it was the House of Commons alone whose rights and privileges had to be considered; the Opposition suggested that the House might occasionally think of the people. The Unionists broke out into fresh cheers; the Ministerialists laughed uproariously. Mr. Balfour declined to delay the House by defending himself personally against the accusation of treachery. "I don't think," he said, "any personal defence is required. All that I did is before the public." Turning to the action of the Lords regarding the Education Bill, he said that, so far from agreeing with the Prime Minister's violent epithets, he believed the country thought the Lords amendments greatly improved that measure. "I could not make out," he remarked, "whether the right hon. gentleman was more angry with the Lords for having modified the Education Bill than for having passed the Trade Disputes Bill." But he added that the Prime Minister was in the habit of using language whose violence was in strange proportion to the effect it produced. Mr. Balfour did not deny that the House of Commons was the predominant partner, but said there must be some authority, not to resist the will of the people, but to see that the persistent and consistent will of the people was obeyed. "Even if you abolish the House of Lords to-morrow, I am certain," he declared, "that the country will insist on finding a substitute." He pointed put that in 1893 the decision of the House of Commons on Home Rule was absolutely reversed by the country, which decisively declared that the Lords had rightly exercised their powers in overruling the Commons. The aim of the Government, he said, was not to carry out the will of the people, but to carry out the will of the House of Commons. Ministers had formed a settled determination to pick a quarrel with the Lords, and they had brought in measures not to be passed but to be rejected. "If," the Opposition Leader observed, "you believe in your Education Bill and your Licensing Bill, and think the House of Lords is going to reject them, why not deal with the House of Lords first?" And, amid Unionist cheers, he accused the Prime Minister of raising the constitutional question with the object of revivifying if he could the waning popularity of his Government. The general discussion was continued till the close of the sitting, no amendment being moved.

The House on June 25 did not seem to take an altogether devouring interest in the discussion on the Prime Minister's proposal. Most of the speeches, excellent as some of them were, were delivered to half-empty benches, Lord Robert Cecil made what was undoubtedly the best speech yet delivered by him in the House of Commons. Without being as fine a phrase-maker as his brother and without possessing in the same degree the gift of humorous expression or the power of biting sarcasm, Lord Robert has inherited with Lord Hugh much of the late Marquess of Salisbury's capacity for clear thinking and lucid exposition. His utterance was delightfully fresh and full of ideas, so much so as to produce a marked impression on all, friends and foes alike, who heard it. He declared that the motion involved a revolution in the Constitution of the country and he ridiculed the contention that all the decisions of the Commons represented the "will of the people." Such decisions, he said, represented not even the opinions of the House, but the opinions of the Cabinet. This was evidently a hard saying to some, and there was a laugh of incredulity. But Lord Robert was determined to treat the House to some home truths, and he went on to affirm that in effect a Government Bill was passed not because the House agreed with it, but because the majority dare not vote against it. He also reminded the House of the forcible denunciation to which the measure of every Government were subject ed in the Lobby by Government supporters. The plan of the Prime Minister came in for some damaging criticism. Lord Robert Cecil showed that if the proposed conferences with the Lords produced the slightest effect it would be open to the Government to denounce such effect as a gross infringement of the supremacy of the House of Commons; and he strongly advocated as an alternative to the Ministerial scheme the adoption of the Referendum. Later on Mr. Henderson moved the Labour Party's amendment, which declared that the Upper House was a "hindrance to national progress" and "ought to be abolished." Capt. Kincaid-Smith, who had again and again tried to catch the Speaker's eye at last succeeded, but not till it was too late to move his amendment dissenting from "any proposal giving this House uncontrolled power over legislation." A moderate, well-seasoned speech against both motion and amendment was delivered by Mr. Lyttelton. There was a marked contrast between the thoughtful utterance of the ex-Colonial Secretary and the vigorous fighting speech in which the Under Secretary for the Colonies replied. Mr. Churchill had not been in my seconds on his feet before a complete change was perceptible in the Parliamentary atmosphere. Storm followed calm, and the air seemed charged with electricity. Undoubtedly clever as his speech was, it was marred by the exaggerated bitterness of its tone. Mr. Churchill described the Lords "curtly, abruptly, uncharitably, harshly" flinging mutilated Education Bill back in the face of the House of Commons. He declared that in disputing the authority of an elected body, fresh from the constituencies the Lords had been guilty of a deliberate incitement to the adoption of lawless and unconstitutional measures. He spoke of the Second Chamber as "one-sided, hereditary, unpurged, unrepresentative irresponsible, absentee." The debate was again adjourned.

The third stage of the debate on June 26 was much more attractive from the auditor's point of view than either the first or second, several of the speeches showing a very high level of debating power. The first three were excellent. Mr. Campbell gave Mr. Churchill a smart rap on the knuckles regarding the extraordinary violence of his language on the previous night. He charged him with having "played to the gallery," and remarked that, while something like his lurid and blood-curdling phraseology was sometimes heard on the hustings "and on the pavement" it was a new experience to have it coming from responsible Minister of State. If, said Mr. Campbell the Under Secretary for the Colonies had given a true description of the House of Lords it was difficult to see how those agreed with him could support a resolution which the Prime Minister declared would leave that House an important factor in the legislation of the country. There was one dramatic incident while Mr. Campbell was speaking. He was dealing with the introduction of the Irish Council's Bill, and he asked: "Will any member of the Government stand up and say they intended to pass that Bill?" Mr. Birrell at once rose from his seat on the Treasury Bench and said: "I will." A storm of cheers broke out on the Liberal side. But Mr. Campbell is not easily put out of countenance. "I am glad", he calmly resumed, "to see these indications of courage on the part of the right hon. gentleman, and I hope that faculty will soon be displayed more actively in connection with Irish administration." This naturally transferred the cheers from the Ministerial to the Opposition side of the House. When Mr. Lloyd-George went to the table members crowded in to hear him, for the President of the Board of Trade is, like Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Fuzzy Wuzzy, "a first-class fighting man," and pugnacity, if not carried to too great an extreme, is much appreciated at St. Stephens. Mr. Lloyd-George did not disappoint his audience. His arguments were stated with skill and force, and at times he rose to a high pitch of eloquence. He boldly tackled the point made by Opposition speakers that the Government "plan" would not prevent the passing of measures which were out of harmony with the feeling of the electors, and tried to show, though somewhat unconvincingly, that had that plan been in force in 1893 it would have prevented the coming into operation of the Home Rule Bill. He described the Nonconformist grievance against the Lords with great power, and he cleverly seized upon one of the many metaphors used on the other side. The House of Lords had been compared with a watchful mastiff. "This great mastiff," he said, "ran away at the first snarl of the Trade Unions," and he added that the watchdog was not a mastiff, but the "poodle" that fetched and carried for Mr. Balfour. "No wonder," he remarked, "that the right hon. gentleman scolds the naughty boys who throw stones at it." Mr. Lloyd-George was guilty of one serious lapse. He was talking about the great administrative powers of the British Government, and he suggested that the late Government picked a quarrel with the Transvaal and sojncurred an expenditure of 2 0,000,000l. Mr. Lyttelton interjected the statement that the war was entered on with the approval of the Liberal leaders. "Because my colleagues obtained false statements of fact," Mr. Lloyd-George hotly replied. This, of course, produced a storm of protest, and several appeals were made to the Deputy Speaker on points, of order. Mr. Lloyd-George eventually had to admit that he charged no member of the House with making false statements, and that what he meant was that the statements were inaccurate. This slip detracted somewhat from the effect of a speech with whose phraseology or spirit little fault could otherwise be found, and which was certainly a notable contribution to an important debate.

The House, which had become extremely attenuated after the conclusion of Mr. F. E. Smith's speech, filled up again towards ten o'clock, and Earl Percy, who was the last speaker from the Opposition side, addressed densely crowded benches. He criticised closely and incisively the proposal of the Government, in spite of the fact that he was subjected to some extremely unmannerly interruptions. He said he preferred the amendment, which said what it meant, to the resolution, which meant something it did not say. The House, he declared, was asked to place on record its belief in the futility of representative institutions, and to say that in order to give effect to the wishes of members of the House of Commons it was necessary that the people should have no opportunity of stating whether those wishes corresponded with their own.

At half-past eleven the House divided on Mr. Henderson's amendment, and the numbers were :—For the amendment 109, against 318; majority against 215. The House then divided on the main question, when the numbers were :—For the resolution 432, against 147; majority 285. The announcement of the numbers was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers.

## THE STRONG HAND IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Nemesis seems to have overtaken the Municipal Corporation over the failure of the water supply in the Sitaram fire and the firm action of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner, has elicited general commendation. The morel thunderstorm which has lately swept over India, is now being fruitful in bringing out the grit of Englishmen in power, who may be styled the Trustees of India till she comes of age. Hitherto she has displayed the skittishness of youth, culminating in the lecture just administered by Mr. Morley. But it must be *remembered* that the hands of the men at the wheel must be held up, they must be supported by constituted authority. It has been the misfortune of India that during the period of her education, she has been allowed to go to grown up parties, instead of waiting till her education was finished, and then making her debut in all her youthful freshness and incomparable beauty as a debutante. The consequence is that when the time arrived for making her first appearance to an admiring world, she is blasé and faded. The twin sister of the Municipal Corporation—the Improvement Trust has a strong man at the wheel in the person of Mr. C. Owen Dunn who will soon have the able co-operation of Mr. R. T. Kent, Executive Engineer, who takes over office when he is relieved by Mr. Proes, but it must be pointed out, and strongly insisted, upon, that good work done by these two officers will to a great extent be rendered nugatory unless they in their turn are supported by an able European staff, instead of the native staff who at present run the show, and whose incompetance is an open secret in Bombay owing to their being elastic (!) and not efficient. Of late years there has been a strong tendency to put natives in the posts of Europeans, wholly on the ground of their being cheap—often competent. How much so, recent events have proved without a doubt. The curse of his (the native's) education, as pointed out by Sir Bamfylde Fuller and Dr. Weldon, late Metropolitan of India, has been an intellectual training without any moral training to balance it. Consequently he remains the savage with a thin veneer. How thin, the criminal records of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, the railway system, cashiers' safes, etc., etc., bear daily witness to. No, we have been cruel to the natives, we have rushed our western ideas on them, forgetting that the East has stood still since the Crusades, since Godfrey de Bouillon planted the Banner of the Cross on the walls of Jesuralem. Since then India has been a back number. Without being audibly pessimistic and entirely agreeing with Kipling that "the East is the East and the West is the West, and never the twain shall meet," still one is not far out in predicting that some time will elapse before Juggo Mull will become a Sir Phillip Sydney and yield up even a small portion of any load he has acquired when he sees his brother in want of a billet to keep the wolf from the door, assuring him that "thy need is greater than mine."—Yours, etc.,

PECCAVI.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, July 13.

The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice this afternoon, the 13th instant, from 4 p.m.

HEUGH. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

Fluorline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fluorline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tar or stops decay in the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fluorline being composed entirely of herbs and flowers is the purest and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale only: E. Farrington Hood, London, England.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

INDISPENSABLE EXTRAS.

Parasols this season are perfectly charming, boasting long Pompadour handles with beautiful crystal or jewelled tortoise-shell tops, with shades of painted gauze inserted with lace. Or, again, we see the quaint cut-out cas with early Victorian frilled silk covers shewing contrasting borders, and the funny little motor parasols, which are becoming rather too ordinary, and so are losing their charm. One of the chief features of the really smart summer frocks of the moment is beautiful white linen heavily embossed with raised designs of Irish crochet and guipure, further inserted with Valenciennes or Cluny lace. Of course these gowns are costly, for one cannot touch real lace and hand embroideries, be the foundation only of muslin, without a goodly expenditure. They are not a new fashion, but a very charming one, and some of them have reached the height of perfection this season. Some of them are so fine and so beautifully inserted that they, in fact, deserve the term "lingerie" frock. It is quite certain that everything must be embroidered, and if it be neither linen nor lawn embroidery it will probably be silk embroidery of some kind. A lovely dress is made out of silk in a quant shade of biscuit taffetas. The front of the skirt, the underslee ves, and the bodice trimming are of the new filet net in a pale shade of eau-de-nil, embroidered in biscuit tones, vieux rose, and dead gold, with an outer edge of very dark green. On the bodice is a touch of dark green velvet. The parasol is of dark green silk, and the biscuit-coloured chip hat is trimmed with a shaded vieux rose feather. Another very smart frock is fashioned in white crepe-de-Chine, worn with a black and white striped silk cut-away coat (the very newest shape, by the way), with a high waist at the back and a kind of Louis appearance in the front. This is trimmed with the most lovely white embroidery slightly outlined with black, and this is also introduced on the skirt. The vest and undersleeves are of cream lace, and surmounting this toilette is a hat of white chip trimmed with white ostrich plumes and a touch of black velvet, while the sunshade is of the quaintest, consisting of frills of black taffetas.

FROM "EMPIRE" TO "PRINCESS."

Another delightful dress recently seen was carried out in a silky linen, embroidered in broderie Anglaise, with large ornaments of Irish crochet, finished with heavy tassels. It is worn with rather charming toque of plaited white taffetas ribbons, with green and white wings. There are still many "Empire" frocks worn, but these will probably give place to the plainer and tighter-fitting Princess robe. There are some modes which never go out of fashion, because they are so essentially pleasing in themselves and so useful. A very pretty feature of the past two seasons is the pinafore effect, and there are the always charming (provided they are well made) corselet skirts and bolcros. A well known West End house is showing an attractive example of an all-black frock, the skirt of very fine taffetas-mousseline, embroidered in silk and jet, and the bolero of chenille, jet, and taffetas embroidery, outlined with plain taffetas worn over white chiffon. The whole effect is light and becoming the white chip hat is trimmed with Banksia roses and a touch of black velvet ribbon. The quaint parasol is of black taffetas, with an embroidered edge. Another delightful toilette shows the pinafore effect very clearly. It is in palest pastel blue cloth, over an inner chemisette and sleeves of blue accordion-pleated chiffon, and handsome embroidery being carried out in blue and white. This forms the pinafore effect and is taken in narrow lines down the front of the plain skirt. The picture hat is made of crinoline straw of a delicate pale blue colour. The material of the crown is white tulle and right across the front a wonderful collection of paradise plume and white marabout is skilfully arranged. The whole effect is graceful and harmonious and when seen on a wearer of suitable type cannot fail to make an extremely pleasing impression.

## M. CLEMENCEAU'S VICTORY.

### Midnight Scenes in the Chamber.

After the Chamber had rejected the demand for priority for M Augé's order of the day (as reported on Page 5,) the other movers of resolution did not insist on priority.

M. Allard, whose resolution reproved the Government's policy of provocation and bloodshed, withdrew it with the remark: "I have no illusion as to its fate. We are on the eve of the 14th July, and the traffickings for the palms, merites agricoles, and Cross of the Legion of Honour are confouded." This remark provoked violent protests from the Left, most of the members rising. The President called M. Allard to order.

Another violent scene occurred when M. Lasies declared that the President of the Council, speaking of the mutiny of the 17th, had said General Baillaud had communicated a message from the President which led them to believe in the clemency of the Government.

A heated discussion occurred between two members on the Extreme Left, but the words could not be heard for the tumult. Suddenly, one of these members, M. Edouse, left his place and walked towards M. Faure with clenched fists. The two deputies were separated by the porters.

Several other members joined in the dispute, and there was some scuffling. M. Lasies abandoned the thought of speaking.

When order was restored, M Brisson put the order of the day. The first portion reb femtf better mrethr mr bretmr tion: "The Chamber, approving of the Government's declarations," was carried by 374 to 226. The second portion: "and confiding in it for the maintenance of respect for the law and the pacification of the country," was adopted by 324 to 223.

The resolution in its entirety was carried by 323 to 233.

The Chamber rose at 12-35 a. m.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, 24th June.

Sub-Lieutenant Archibald Colquhoun Bell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th June.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence Parsons Fowler has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st May.

Admiralty, 25th June.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz :—

Fracis Victor Hamilton Mackenzi. Dated 15th May, 1906.
Kenneth Halliday Macartney. Dated 30th May, 1906.

Chief Gunner Henry Richard Wagner Ham has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th June, 1907.

Admiralty 26th June.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet :—

Henry McGill. Dated 11th June, 1907.
Montague Hine. Dated 14th June, 1907.
Clerk Lewis Anselme da Costa Ricci has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Date d 29th April.

Admiralty, 27th June,

Boatswain George Henry Adams has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 26th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1869—Engineer Commander John Ernest Mortimer has been place on the Retired List Dated 12th June,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Assistant Engineer Charles William Forbes to be Engineer Dated 26th June,

WAR OFFICE June 25.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col R W Boger, R A, to be a military attache, vice Brevet Col C V Hume, M V O, D S O, whose tenure is about to expire.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Lieut Col and Brevet Col R L Walter, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half pay; Major and Brevet Col G L Holdsworth to be lieutenant colonel vice Brevet Col R L Walter; Qrmr and Honorary Major F Durman retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A Clarke to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Major F Durman.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut C W Temple Barrow resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Supernumerary Capt W A Short to be captain, vice A H D West; Capt A H D West to be adjutant, vice Major E H Willis, who has vacated.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt H M Close, from half pay, to be captain; Lieut A T McGrath is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The undermentioned supernumerary Lieutenants to be lieutenants :—P H P O'Connor, vice R H Rowe, seconded; and L Galloway, T O, vice A J T Farfan, seconded.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut H W Areher to be adjutant, vice Capt the Hon N C Gathorne Hardy, who has vacated.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut H L Wright to be lieutenant, vice H C Owen, seconded.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut W C Cargenven, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28a Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 19 6.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Capt R M Owens to be major, vice R F B Gloster, D S O, promoted lieutenant colonel, half pay.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt H D Lowry to be major, vice H S Hammond, placed on retired pay.

The Royal North Lancashire Regt—Major T H O'Brien retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major J E Pine Coffin, D S O, to be major, vice T H O'Brien.

MEMORANDA.

Col J M S Brunker, on vacating the appointment of assistant adjutant general at Aldershot, is placed on half pay Qrmr and Honorary Lieut F Oldnay, the Princess Charlotte's (North Staffordshire Regt) is granted the honorary rank of captain.

HALF-PAY.

The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant colonels—E M Woodward, from the Leicestershire Regt, and to be retained in the appointment of deputy assistant adjutant general at Headquarters F S M ude. C M G, D S O, from the Coldstream Guards, and to be retained in the appointment of deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, Plymouth Coast Defences, Temporary Lieut Col the Hon R Farde Buller, D S O, from, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, and to be retained in the appointment of military attache A G Dallas, from the Durham Light Inf, and to be retained in the appointment of general Staff officer, second grade, at Headquarters.

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE,

Capt J C Herdman resigns his commission.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

There have been no marked changes in the general outlook since yesterday. The Arabian Sea Monsoon is given light rain in southern half of the West Coast and light to moderate rain in Central Deccan and parts of the Central Provinces.

There has been a decided increase of cloud in the field of the Arabian Sea Monsoon except in the North West of India and the Western half of the United Provinces. The strength of the Bay current is maintained, but no westward extension is yet possible except along the hills. The weather has again been disturbed in the extreme north and light rain occurred in several of the plains stations. In Burma general rain has fallen on the coast and local rain in the interior. Tavoy and Rangoon had three quarter of an inch, Lashio and Myitkyina one. The cloud has increased slightly and the skies are now moderately clouded. The humidity and temperature in normal. In North-East India and Orissa the rainfall has been general except in Chota Nagpur. In Orissa the principal amounts are Tezpur and Cherrapoonjee one inch, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Dhubri, Bogra and Mymensingh one and a half, Darbhanga one, Jessore two. The skies are moderately clouded in the western districts and thickly clouded elsewhere. The humidity and temperature are practically normal except in the Central Districts where the weather is somewhat cooler than usual. In the United Provinces and Central India and the Central Provinces a few falls of rain occurred. The Central Provinces, Raipur recorded one inch, Jubbulpore one half and Nagpur and Indore a quarter. The skies are clear over the greater part of the United Provinces. But in the rest of the Division the cloud has thickened and is now moderate to heavy. The humidity and temperature are nearly normal in the South of the Central Provinces but elsewhere the air is considerably drier and warmer than usual. In North-West India, Gulmarg and Cherat had a quarter of an inch of rain and Montgomery one and a half. The skies are lightly clouded in Sind and Gujarat and parts of Rajputana and the extreme North; and clear elsewhere the air remains drier than usual. The temperature has risen in the extreme North; but remains in considerable defect in Kashmir and Baluchistan; in excess in the East of the Punjab, Rajputanas and Gujarat and normal in other parts of the division. In the Peninsula the rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast as far north as Mormagao and in the Central Deccan, Sholapur Gulbarga, Raichur, and Hanumkonda report one and a half inches ejapur, Kurwar Mangalore one half and Cochin one and half. The cloud has increased on the Deccan and the skies are moderately to heavily clouded there and on the West Coast, but Elsewhere the cloud only is light. The humidity and temperature are approximately normal. Nearly general rain is likely on the Ruma Coast in Northern India and local rain in the interior of Burma and in the Peninsula and a few falls in the central portion of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line steamer *Kaiser*, Captain P. Vonholdt, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban *via* Zanzibar, &c. reports having experienced very little rain, strong S. W. Monsoon for 4 days, only and unusually fine weather. The Bombay Japan Line steamer *Bombay Maru*, Captain, S. Ishikama, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Kobe &c. met with a big swell from the West on the Malabar Coast and slight Westerly winds.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Esplanade. | | Fort | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts. | | In. Cts. | | In. Cts. | | In. Cts. | |
| Previously registered ..... | 31 | 98 | 24 | 87 | 34 | 18 | 37 | 33 |
| Friday, 12th July, 1907 .... | 0 | 00 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 02 | 0 | 02 |
| Total .... | 31 | 98 | 24 | 67 | 34 | 20 | 37 | 35 |
| Total to date, 1906..... | 16 | 01 | 16 | 03 | 17 | 02 | 16 | 00 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 12TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk in several places.

Winds are easterly at Ratnagiri and southerly a Madras and Saugor; they calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in defect of normal at Nagapatam and 5° to 14° in excess in several other places; minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Neemuch, Khandwa, Saugor, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is lightly clouded in Gujrat, Rajputana, Sind and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Humidity shows a considerable increase above normal at Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly.

Rain has fallen along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also locally at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Hydersabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Sholapore Indore, Akola, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Agra, Raipur, Lahore and Colombo. The principal falls are :—1·44" at Cochin, 1·30" at Mangalore, 1·48" at Sholapur and 1·08" at Raipur.

Weather shows a slight improvement, but the monsoon is yet very weak. Rain in light or moderate showers is likely along the coast from Cochin to Bombay or Ratnagiri.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

7TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 14TH JULY, 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m—Matins
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F
9-30 a.m.—Litany.
Hymns—217, 197 and 318.
5-30 p.m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Barnby in E
Hymns—193, 260, and 28.
Collections for Cathedral Organ Fund

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a.m—Holy Eucharist
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m—Holy Communion.
Hymns—323 and 324.
8-45 a.m.—Litany and Address
Hymns—35 and 197.
5-30 p.m—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—541, 339, 237, 316 and 564.

ST. PETERS', MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m—Holy Eucharist
7-30 a.m.—Matins
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
6-30 p.m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3 a.m—Holy Communions.
9-30 a.m—Litany
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m—Evening Service
Psalm—122
Hymns—326, 328 and 364

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

| | Morning Mass. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|
| The Cathedral Blakehay ... | 7, 9-30 | 5-30 |
| St. Thomas's, Girgaum ..... | 6-45, 8-30 | 5-30 |
| St. Joseph's, Conservancy ... | 7-45 | 5-30 |
| Church of the Holy Name.... | 6, 7, 9 and 9 | 6-30 |
| St. Joseph's Colaba ..... | 9 o'clock | 6-30 |
| St. Anne's, Byculla ..... | 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-35 | 7 o'clock |
| Reamy Church, Mazagon .... | 6-30, 8-30 | 5-30 |
| N. S. das Victoria's, Mahim ... | 7-30 | 5-30 |
| St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar .. | 7-30 | ..... |
| St. Peter's, Bandra ..... | 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 8-40, 6-30 | |

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m—Parade Service—Preacher Mr. H G Peeler
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Rennell
5 p.m.—Sunday School
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Rennell
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Mr T T Wright
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Apollo Bunder.

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Preaching Service by Rev A A Parker.
6-30 p.m.—By Bishop J E Robinson, D D
All seats free, all are welcome.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dalpeota 3420 tons, Captain W H Hill will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Xema 446 tons, Captain Nacoda sailed on the 11th instant for Karachi &c, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Irrin, 2419 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 843 tons Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1714 tons, Captain P Von Holdt arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Durban &c, with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 63 deck passengers

THE steamer Be ca, 1827 tons, Captain W Guy will sail to-day for Rangoon, via Mormugoa, with the same botton and general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alcona | 5372 Morgan | W & A Graham & Co |
| Afghan Prince | 5193 Campbell | W & A Graham & Co |
| Benue | 18 9 Guy | S Wallace & Co |
| Bostrie | 1615 18/100 Tulloch | G Jivaji |
| Bhamdara | 2316 Reeve | M & Co |
| Bombay Maru | 3398 Jahikawa | N Kaisha |
| Caledonia | 3520 Toogue | P & O Co |
| Dunera | 7-3 McDiarmid | M M & Co |
| Dunlin | 2988 Wilson | M M & Co |
| Helios | 860 Knudsen | F F Campbell & Co |
| Istok | 1620 Ticac | A L S N Co |
| Mangon | 5329 Powell | P & O Co |
| Malda | 2990 Peters | N F P & O Co |
| Morven | 2275 Robertson | K Nixon & Co |
| Mantua | 3250 Thomson | W & A G & Co |
| M Keiser | 17 17 Van Holdt | |
| Nadir | 29 1 Corkhill | T M & Co |
| Oriental | 5035 Tooque | Aden 13-7 P & O Co |
| Orica | Kolsale | M M & Co |
| Shipsdale | 3490 Hill | M M & Co |
| Quade | 4944 Toogue | M & Co |
| Shahmoor | 2783 Slater | Shah S N Co |
| Shahjehan | 3304 Davison | Shah S N Co |
| Shah Nujam | 2701 Davison | Shah S N Co |
| Villie de Tamatave | 2353 Peatcellier | K Nixon & Co |
| Virtut | 2420 Nicholson | W & A G & Co |
| Whitgift | 2642 Colyer | Captain |

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | Crest-fels | 3106 | Voller | Hamburg | 16-7 | Glade & Co |
| C & R | Crosby Hall | 2596 | Haddy | Antwerp | 17-7 | B N & Co |
| D & E | City Karachi | 2543 | Rigby | Kchi | 13-7 | K N & Co |
| F | Glan Fraser | 2285 | Hunter | Chittagong | 13-7 | F Muir & Co |
| G | Nadiri | 1168 | Gray | H S Ports | 11-7 | B & P S N Co |
| H | Beecombe | 3433 | Winsono | Liverpool | 26-7 | W & A G & Co |
| K | Castella | 2639 | Leighton | Hull | 20-7 | F Muir & Co |
| N | Queen Helena | 1745 | Brooks | Delphia | 13 7 | W & A G & Co |
| O | Umballa | 2144 | Mitchell | Rotterdam | 11-7 | W & A G & Co |
| P | Shah Allum | 1917 | Page | Geddah | 20-7 | Shah S N Co |
| Q | Haidari | 1562 | Lorne | Jeddah | 16-7 | Bo & S N Co |

H W P D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

OBJECTED TO BEING CALLED A SOCIALIST

"WE are all Socialist now," exclaimed the late Sir William Harcourt. Nevertheless, it is well to be quite sure that a man is a Socialist before describing him as such. The Sydney "Daily Telegraph" was recently sued by a sensitive gentleman, who claimed £400 damages for having on the eve of polling-day been referred to in its columns as "the Socialist candidate." This description, his counsel contended, held him up to ridicule and contempt, inasmuch as the "Daily Telegraph" had editorially summarised Socialism as "redhot confiscation" and "daylight robbery." The plaintiff was awarded £50 damages.

JEWISH-GERMAN VOLK SONGS.

A collection of Jewish-German volk songs is to be published in Austria at the State's expense. Some time ago the Austrian Ministry of Education decided to issue a collection of those songs popularly associated with the vast number of races living on Austrian soil, and which together make up that heterogeneous mass of subjects known as the "nationalities." This undertaking was to be in celebration of the aged Emperor's sixtieth year of his reign, which will fall in 1908. A number of Jewish societies, whose members are are ardent Zionists, have now petitioned the Educational Minister to admit also those which are essentially Jewish, and the offer has been accepted.

A "DREADFUL TRADE."

The old bill-distributor stood in the full tide of traffic with a big sheaf, and as I came up (writes "P.") he insinuated a bill apologetically into my hand. When I grasped it his face lighted up with pleasure. "You're the first as 'as taken one for 'arf an 'our," he said; "there's not many as'll trouble to take one off yer." He held one out to a portly person in a tall hat, who brushed his arm aside and looked through him as though he did not exist. "Got to get rid of this pile before I gets my brass to-night," he resumed, "but there's so much readin' about that folks won't look at 'em. There's too many o' these 'ere books now; if it wasn't for the women I'd never get 'ome at all. They can't resist seein' wot it's about, particular as there's no charge. I tell yer it's 'ard ter resist pitchin' the lot down a great and lettin' on I've give 'em out, but they're that keen on yer. I used to take 'em round to 'ouses in the suburbs, but they was too many steps. An' the competition! Of course," he added with a wink, "I'll now and then put 'arf-a-dozen under one door by mistake, an' now and then a kind gentleman would meet me and say, 'I'd like a few o' them bills.'"—I hastily took a dozen from him and moved on.

TIPPING.

One of the great holiday agencies has adopted this year a new way of dealing with the tipping nuisance at foreign hotels. Instead of charging its customers a lump sum on account of "gratuities and other disbursements," it announces that every person will be expected, when presenting coupon at the hotels, to pay a "supplement" on account of gratuities at the rate of 1s. per day. This would be an admirable arrangement if one could be sure that the servants of the hotel were fairly treated, and if one did not have to run the gauntlet of half-a-dozen embarrassingly polite and attentive porters on the hotel doorstep. After all, tipping, however little one likes it, is an act of grace, and cannot gracefully be commuted. The best plan is to leave the traveller to look after himself, after giving him precise directions, like those of the admirable Baedeker.

A POACHING VICAR.

It is difficult now to think of the vicar of an important parish as a poacher, but the records now available show that at least two mediæval vicars of Rochdale were suspiciously fond of venison. At the Court of the Manor of Wakefield held at Halifax May 10, 1297, Thomas de Coppeley was accused of various misdeeds committed while he held office of Master Forester in Sowerbyshire. The jury declared that he was not "in anywise guilty, except that he killed a hart and sent it to the vicar of Rochdale on behalf of the Earl, with a view of his drawing the malefactors of that neighbourhood away from the Earl's chase, so that they should not enter to do any wrong there. . . . He therefore goes quit." The ecclesiastic to whom this politic gift was sent may perhaps have been John de Blackburne, but, if so, he must then have been elderly. His successor's taste for venison brought him into trouble. At the Manorial Court at Wakefield March 12, 1307, we find it recorded that "Michael de la Schawe, taken in the Earl's free chase in Sowerbyshyre for trespass committed there, makes fine of 10 marks to go quit thereof. . . . Dom Roger, vicar of Rochdale, taken for the like offences, makes fine of £20 to go quit, of which he pays £10 down. He finds John de Lasey and thirteen others, whose names are written in a bond, for the payment of the remainder." It is to be observed that the Wakefield Court punished the Lancashire priest more heavily than they did the Yorkshire layman.

TRAVELLING IN CHINA.

It is no easy matter to find one's way about in China even if one knows the language. So, at least, says Mr. W. J. Garnett, the Third Secretary of the British Legation at Pekin, who returned a little while ago from a journey through the provinces of Shantung and Kiangsu. There are, he says, villages every few miles, but the inhabitants seem very ignorant of the places in their own neighbourhood. As a sample of the conversation that took place when he asked the way from one village to another he records the following:—"Is this the way to Tsouhsien?"—"Are you going to Tsoubsien?"—"Yes; is this the way?" "Oh, you are going to Tsoubsien, are you. Where do you come from?"—"From Chiningchow. Please is this the way to Tsouhsien?" "Oh, you've come from Chiningchow, have you. Are you going into the city walls of Tsoubsien?" Finally the native would admit that he did not know the way to Tsouhsien. At the entrance to another village an ancient villager was asked what the name of the place was. After asking in return who Mr. Garnett was, where he had come from, where he was going, and why he wanted an inn, he considered the original question, when repeated by the patient inquirer, and finally closed the conversation by saying, "How should I know? I am not a learned man."

A SEMI-DEFUNCT WORD.

How is it (asks a correspondent) that we retain the word "hackney carriage" in the notices at the cabstands when in speech and writing it is practically extinct? A foreigner who knows his England intimately has been catechising me on this subject. He assures me that though he daily sees in Manchester "Stand for—hackney carriages," he has yet to hear anyone who uses the word or can even define it without a dictionary. The only man I ever heard use the phrase "hackney carriage" was a contemporary and friend of Dr. Newman's, and it was believed that he used to mould his manner of speech on the Cardinal's. So when we heard him say "hackney coach" or pronounce "Rome" and "dome" to rhyme with "loom" we concluded that the archaic flavour of his conversation was that of Oxford in the early twenties of the last century. The latest example I recollect of "hackney coach" in literature is in "Oliver Twist," which was first published in 1838.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

Doubtless the reason why the word "hackey" is retained in the notices is that it is according to the wording of the Acts of Parliament relating to hired vehicles. Another possible explanation is that, although we no longer talk of hackney carriages there is no other word in the language that means the same thing—that, is a vehicle plying for hire, at once comprehending all public carriages of whatever design or motive power and excluding all private ones. A hackney, by the way, was originally a horse of middling quality used for travelling—not necessarily a hired nag. The word originally referred to the horses paces; it is derived from a Romance word of various forms in French, Spanish, and other languages, meaning an ambling nag, especially one suitable for ladies' use. From this meaning to that of hired horse and hired carriage and thence to anything stale by common use, such as a "hackneyed phrase," were easy transitions.

PRINCE FUSHIMI SNUBBED.

It is surprising to find from General Sir Henry Colville's "The Allies" (Hutchinson and Co.) that the Japanese Prince, whom our King delighted to honour, was severely snubbed by his Celestial Majesty, the Emperor of China. "Prince Fushimi, the first Japanese Prince to visit Pekin, was received by the Emperor of China, but was not entertained at lunch, as would a Chinese prince of similar rank visiting the Emperor of Japan in Tokio." As a matter of fact, when the Chinese Duke Tsai-tse was in Japan, the Mikado in person entertained him at lunch; but when the Japanese minister, in arranging for the return visit of Prince Fushimi, contended that the corresponding concession should be made in his honour, the Chinese ministry would not hear of it." We read in an ancient chronicle that when a letter not altogether courteous was sent to the Emperor of Japan by the Emperor of China, the Mikado opened his answer thus: "The Emperor of the land where the sun rises addresses himself to the Emperor of the land where the sun sets." On another occasion, when the Chinese Emperor had the audacity to demand the submission of Japan, that spirited country dropped off the heads of the luckless ambassadors!"


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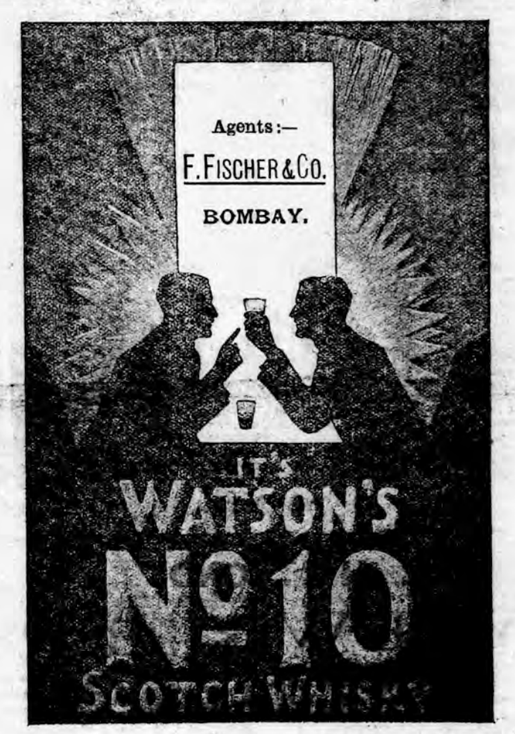


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INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow. |
| Bombay. | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Soerabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo. | Manilla. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Cebu (Philippines). | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Hongkong. | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 110,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the other Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
acting Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Eliya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Shanghai | Tientsin | Kobe |
| Lyons | Hongkong | Changchun | Osaka |
| New York | Hankow | Antung-Hsien | Tokyo |
| San Francisco | Tientsin | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | Nagasaki |
| Honolulu (Hawaii) | Peking | Fengtien | Bombay |
| | Newchwang | Liaoyang | |
| | Chefoo | Dairen (Dalny) | |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and Interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.


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is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

**A. MAHLER,**

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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INVALID PORT
BOTTLED BY
W & A GILBEY
PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

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## THE VERDICT OF A JUDGE,

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Odeon Duplex Records was,

"They are the Finest Records now on the Market."

Odeon records are made out of the New "Empedite" Material which is harder and more durable than any composition yet discovered.

**Two Records for the price of one.**

*Catalogues on application, at*

**THE "GRAMOPHONE" HALL,**

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It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

*Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.*

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**STUHR'S GENUINE**

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**RUSSIAN CAVIARE**

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**C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG.**

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No. 326—Small Fancy Lamp, 10 candle-power urner, Silkshade with beadfringe. Rs. 18-8.

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give ENTIRE SATISFACTION, wherever introduced. All lamps sold by us are our own manufacture and especially constructed for use in India.

**ELECTRIC & GAS FITTINGS** in very large variety.

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Inspection invited. Catalogues sent on Application.

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

**R. DITMAR,**

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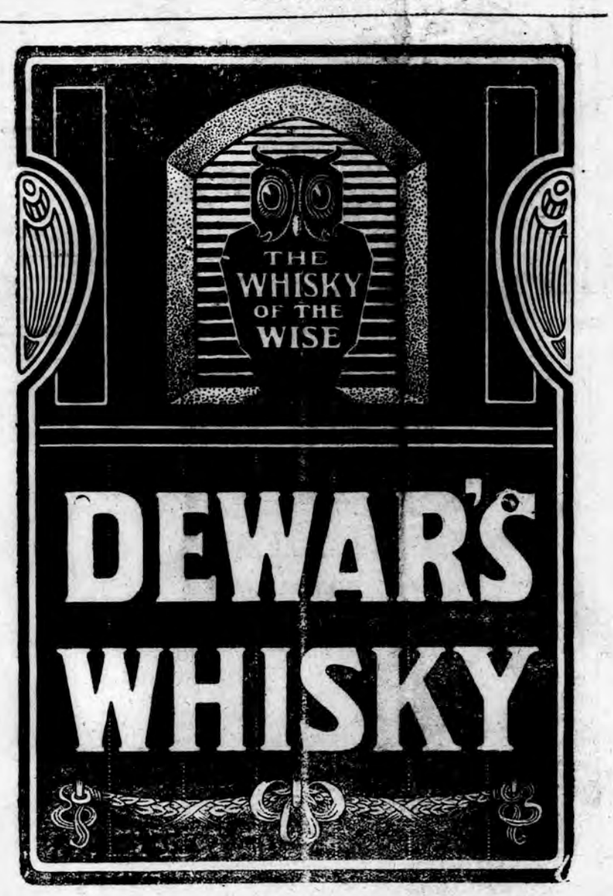


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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.**

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*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

**DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,**
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

**JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,**
*Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

**DR. R. C. CROFT,**
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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**WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,**

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Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. **15.**

**Guaranteed for three Years.**

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**THERE IS NO DOUBT**
**THAT**

Where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

**IS**

**NATURE'S OWN REMEDY**

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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**207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.**

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols and every description of ammunition.

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Price Lists Free on application.

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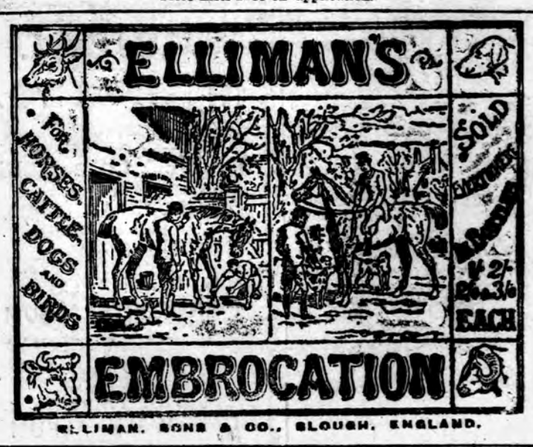


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PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

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Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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**Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.**

**WINCARNIS** has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

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As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

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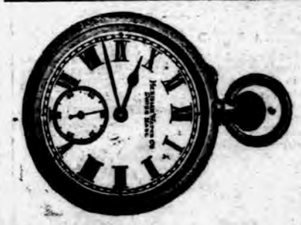

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BOMBAY

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co., 31, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLING'S J. KEYMER & Co., 162, Piccadilly Street, LONDON, W.; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli, PARIS; Messrs. TRACKER STINE & Co.